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Kowloon	6.40	9.15	10.30	12.00	1.15	4.35	5.25	7.10
Yammat	6.50	9.24	10.39	12.09	1.24	4.44	5.34	7.19
Shatin	7.09	9.38	10.51	12.21	1.39	4.59	5.49	7.31
Taipei	7.16	9.45	11.04	12.34	1.46	5.06	5.56	7.38
Taipei Market	7.21	9.53	11.12	12.42	1.51	5.11	6.01	7.43
Fanning	7.29	10.03	11.18	12.48	1.59	5.19	6.09	7.51
Shungchi	7.36	10.10	11.25	12.55	2.06	5.26	6.16	8.03
Shumshu	7.49	10.13	11.28	12.58	2.13	5.34	6.23	8.06

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Stations	Dep.	Arr.	Dep.	Arr.	Dep.	Arr.	Dep.	Arr.
Kowloon	6.40	8.35	9.15	10.30	1.15	4.35	5.25	7.10
Yammat	6.50	8.45	9.24	10.39	1.24	4.44	5.34	7.19
Shatin	7.02	8.57	9.36	10.51	1.36	4.56	5.46	7.31
Taipei	7.16	9.11	9.45	11.04	1.50	5.10	6.00	7.43
Taipei Market	7.21	9.16	9.53	11.12	1.55	5.15	6.05	7.48
Fanning	7.29	9.24	10.03	11.18	2.03	5.23	6.13	7.51
Shungchi	7.36	9.31	10.10	11.25	2.10	5.30	6.20	8.03
Shumshu	7.42	9.37	10.13	11.28	2.16	5.36	6.26	8.06

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Shik Chung Au	8.30	12.15	3.05	Fanning	11.10	2.00	5.55	

SUNDAYS AND PUBLIC HOLIDAYS.

Stations	Dep.	Arr.	Dep.	Arr.	Dep.	Arr.	Dep.	Arr.
Fanning	7.45	11.30	3.30	Shik Chung Au	8.30	12.15	4.05	
Shik Chung Au	8.30	12.15	4.05	Fanning	11.10	2.00	5.55	

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CIVIL WAR IN CHINA ITS CAUSES AND DEVELOPMENTS. VIEWS OF JAPANESE PRESS

The civil war now going on in China is greatly deplored by the Japanese papers, particularly because opposition to the Customs Conference is among the declared objects of revolt. In an editorial, the *Hochi* says that hostilities in China are almost invariably to be traced to the self-seeking motives of Chinese militarists. With Chinese militarists wars are as much a matter of livelihood as the carrying of a load is to coolies, but whereas coolies can contribute to social life, if in a small way, militarists do positive harm to the State and the people. The present trouble started by General Sun Chuan-fang, Military Director of Chekiang province, is by no means a matter of sudden growth; it is an outcome of the plan to bring the five provinces of Hupeh, Hunan, Kiangsi, Chekiang and Fukien into alliance, which has been claiming the attention of those concerned since this spring. The rumour that Marshal Wu Pei-fu lurks in the background of this scheme is, the *Hochi* thinks, well-founded. Needless to say, selfishness is the guiding motive of the whole plan. In other words, the present leaders of these provinces were prompted, in concocting it, by a desire to protect their positions. No such high motives as to improve local administration or to better the living conditions among the people enter into the scheme. Similarly selfish are the motives which actuated Marshal Chang Tso-lin to try to bring Chihli, Shantung, Kiangsu and Anhui provinces under his sway, and those which prompted General Feng Yu-hsiang to conceive a plan to establish his rule over Honan, Shensi and the Kansu provinces. After all is said and done, however, it must be admitted that the direct cause of the present revolt was furnished by Marshal Chang Tso-lin's ambitious designs upon Central China. Not content with putting his followers at the head of Chihli and Shantung provinces, Marshal Chang managed to get two more of his followers appointed Military Directors of Anhui and Kiangsu, thereby demonstrating his ambition to implant his influence along the Yangtze. This was a sufficient menace to General Sun Chuan-fang, of Chekiang, who finally thought fit to raise his troops against the warlord of Manchuria.

REVOLT OF CHIHLI

The *Kokumin* also watches the attitude of General Feng Yu-hsiang with much interest, as it believes, with the *Hochi*, that it has a great deal to do with the future developments of the present trouble. It ascribes the self-contained attitude adopted by the Fengtien forces at present largely to the eager desire of Marshal Chang, as a stout supporter of the Tuan Government, to avoid domestic commotion as far as possible, in view of the imminence of the Customs Conference. There is another reason, and that is his consciousness of the fact that the situation is pregnant with dangerous possibilities for the forces, in that the National Army led by General Feng is likely to be used in Honan province against the Fengtien forces in Anhui province, and that there is a likelihood of Marshal Wu Pei-fu taking arms against him. The present trouble may be summed up by saying, remarks the *Kokumin*, that it is the revolt of the remnant of the Chihli forces against the ambitious authority of Marshal Chang Tso-lin. General Sun was guilty of very poor tactics, however, when he gave opposition to the Customs Conference as one of his reasons for the present revolt.

GENERAL FENG AS WIREPULLER

The *Yumato* describes General Feng Yu-hsiang as the wirepuller in the background of the present domestic strife in China, and draws a very sombre picture of the situation, putting Marshal Wu Pei-fu and the leaders of the Kuomintang on the side of General Sun. The arrogance of the Mukden party, led by Marshal Chang Tso-lin, is one reason for the present rising; opposition to the Customs Conference is another reason, the *Yumato* says.

NO WARRANT FOR REVOLT

The *Osaka Mainichi* denounces the present revolt started by General Sun as absolutely unwarranted. In his circular telegram, the General mentioned opposition to the Customs Conference, opposition to the judicial inquiry into the Shanghai affair, and corrupt practices among the Peking authorities in connection with the gold franc settlement, and in his later declaration he made clear his hostility to Marshal Chang Tso-lin. None of these facts, however, justifies his present bellicose action, which disturbs the peace and order of the country, brings suffering to innocent people, and lowers China in the estimation of the world. The large majority of the Chinese people must know this, and it is not likely that the cause of General Sun will meet with wide support. No matter what plausible reasons may be adduced for the present uprising, it is obvious that the rivalry for power between hostile groups of militarists is the true cause. Be the matter what it may, it is highly regrettable for China that the present strife should have broken out at the present important juncture in the history of her international intercourse. At any rate, the present strife has clearly demonstrated that there is a strong body of opinion in China which even resorts to armed force to shatter the Customs Conference, and it is well for the Chinese statesmen, who, in their eagerness to press their demand for the recovery of rights, are apt to forget the fulfilment of their plain duty, to take (Continued at foot of next column.)

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due note of the significance of the present situation. It is equally important for those foreigners who are bent upon winning the hearts of the Chinese people in their desire to secure rights to exploit China's natural resources, to make a correct estimate of the situation that has arisen in China. Above all, America must feel some moral responsibility for the fact that an armed opposition has actually been offered by a section of the Chinese people to the Customs Conference, which is to be held in pursuance of the decisions of the Washington Conference sponsored by herself. As to the Tuan Government, which has called the Customs Conference, it must take the whole responsibility for subduing the revolt quickly; the *Mainichi* declares.

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RUBBER STEALING IN SINGAPORE.

A. GROWING EVIL REQUIRING DRASTIC TREATMENT: WHO IS THE RECEIVER OF THE RUBBER?

HIRED TAPPERS BECOMING HABITUAL THIEVES.

The following letter has appeared in the Straits Times:—

Sir,—Cannot something be done to put an end to this evil which is assuming alarming proportions and corrupting a once honest and industrious people? In pre-slump days when prices were good there used to be a certain amount of stealing confined to a few bad characters but to-day it is almost universal among the Chinese; and it is no exaggeration to say that estates are losing hundreds of pounds daily. Drastic measures are required to put a stop to it but can this be hoped for? In most cases it is a waste of time and money to prosecute as the accused is invariably given the benefit of the doubt, gets off with a light sentence which is no deterrent as the fine is paid by the big man who also pays the thief's family a maintenance allowance if he should be sent to prison.

THE MAN BEHIND THE SCENES.

That there is a big man behind the scenes there can be no doubt, else how could Chinese coolies, if innocent and honest, afford to brief European lawyers to defend them? Where does the money come from?

Punishment of rubber stealers alone will not stop stealing. If there were no receivers there would be no stealing or inducement to steal and so to stop it we must get hold of the receivers and this is the difficulty. The receivers in chief are dealers or factory owners, perhaps both, and the country swarms with their agents and sub-agents, in fact it is quite an organized business. The methods employed are varied and too numerous to detail and stealing goes on night and day.

ATTACK THE FOUNTAIN HEAD.

To the writer it seems that the only way to put a stop to this evil is to attack the fountain head by making him account for every ounce of rubber that passes through his hands, be he dealer or factory owner. Make every dealer, factory owner and planter keep books of account, accounting for every ounce of rubber that passes through his hands with a half yearly or quarterly stocktaking. Let there be also periodic surprise visits and checks of stocks in addition to the usual half yearly or quarterly stocktaking. Do this and not only rubber stealing but smuggling will be reduced to a minimum.

We have Dealers' Licences and Licences to Store but they serve as a cloak for underground work. The writer knows of and can point out many small holdings which a few years ago employed a scud in a Ford car to take their produce to town once a month but now employ a ton lorry twice a month. They have a few acres of rubber and a licence to store and so are within the law and nobody can touch them.

Chinese squatters till recently were a quick, hardworking and honest people. They worked as tappers on rubber estates in the mornings and cultivated their vegetable gardens in the afternoon and reared pigs. Few do so now. Pig sties are empty and vegetable gardens uncultivated and neglected.—Rubber stealing is more profitable.

It is not only the man of the house who is engaged in this trade but the whole family, even little children are employed and taught and sent out to steal. Very often the man does not go out at all but sends his children to do the stealing and only attends to the removal of the rubber himself. What the future generations will be like needs no guess work.—Yours, etc., DROGEMAN.

DIFFICULTY OF DETECTION.

Commenting upon the letter in a leading article the Straits Times wrote:—few years ago, even when the price was high, very little was heard of stealing, because there was some difficulty in disposing of the stolen property. Every moderately large estate on the island suffers now, and watchmen are almost useless for their movements are shadowed, and an area of 1,000 or even 500 acres takes a lot of covering in the dark. Detection is hard even in daylight. We read the report made recently by one of the best known visiting agents in Malaya, on an estate a few miles outside Singapore. As he walked round in the course of his inspection, he heard whistling signals being given, but never once did he see one of the spies or the thieves, and he knows that the estate is suffering pretty heavily from thefts of latex while it is collecting after the tapper has made his cuts.

It is a fact, too, vouched for by men who are doing their best to catch the thieves, that ruthless wounding of trees takes place in the dark and that valuable properties are being damaged in this way. As our correspondent points out, if a thief is caught, someone is ready to bail him out, and when he comes before the court a lawyer is present to defend him, and proof is difficult unless the man

is caught red handed, actually cutting a tree or emptying latex cups. That happens seldom because the spies are cunning. So a good many cases fail for want of proof, and petty sentences are passed in the others, and the business pays.

HABITUAL THIEVES.

The squatter who used to work as a hired tapper in the morning and feed his pigs and cultivate his vegetables in the afternoon, is becoming a habitual thief, and the man who is making him that probably rolls around in a gorgeously expensive car, and owns a big rubber factory, and is one of the ornaments of the Chinese community.

It is, we fear, no more than simple matter of fact that the owners of certain rubber factories on the island are neither more nor less than receivers of stolen property—the employers and paymasters of the swarms of men, women and even children who do the actual thieving on their behalf. The whole business is becoming serious: it would take thousands of watchmen even on the small area of Singapore to check the practices, and to employ them would raise the cost of production until even a would-be thief would find it unprofitable. The consequence is that the estates have to submit not only to the theft of their property but to willful damage of their property, and the law remains unable to help them—a little annoyed, indeed, if they happen to make a charge which they cannot conclusively establish. It used to be something like that in the old days in the Far West, when horse stealing and cattle lifting were recognized lines of business, and Judge Lynch provided the only effective remedy.

REMEDY NOT IMPOSSIBLE.

But remedy is not impossible. Rubber is no use to a thief unless he can sell it, and there is no real difficulty in making every producer of rubber or handler of rubber keep records and account for every ounce that passes through his hands. Every estate proprietor would be willing to do his part. One of the most infamous things that happened in connection with the introduction of the restriction policy was the surrender made to foolish and selfish objections made by Singapore Chamber of Commerce about freedom of the port and free transport of rubber on the island. Every estate in Singapore and Penang below a hundred acres can produce what it likes, and can sell three times as much as it produces if it can tap the trees on other estates to enhance its supply.

There are scores of absolutely honest small holders, and also there are factories which would not knowingly allow a pound of stolen rubber to pass their doors. But there are others, and it is with these others that we have to deal. In order to reach them we must call for accurate returns from everyone, and make good and had submit to surprise visits and investigations occasionally. That is, of course, if we desire to stamp out robbery, and give reasonable protection to honest men who are carrying on an honest business.

THE GOVERNMENT ATTITUDE.

Almost certainly the first answer of Government to any proposals for a remedy would be "impossible." The good old saying, "while there is a will there is a way," applies to this as to other matters. If the will to make restriction effective in the Colony had been real in 1922, there would have been a great deal less stealing and a great deal less smuggling than there has been. We suffered from the fact that the Government here was not keenly eager to make the most of the policy which has done so much for the country. It expected, and may even have hoped, that the wisdom of its doubts would be demonstrated by the failure of the proposals. So the checks upon dishonest dealing were never made very drastic, and the search for the men who quietly support the families of smugglers and thieves who are in prison has never been very thorough.

Granted fully and freely that there has never been intentional slackness or conscious leaving of avenues along which the dishonest may move securely, there is still a very great difference between half-hearted and whole-hearted enforcement of a system. It may be mere waste of energy to urge strong action for the suppression of the wholesale thieving which prevails, but we do a simple duty in urging that action is necessary. Any man with half an eye can see that the system for control of small holders is no system at all, and that a few dishonest men connected with rubber factories can provide for all the thieves in Singapore. Also any man can see that if the rubber factories were placed in the position of bonded warehouses, so strong a check would be applied that danger from them would practically cease to exist.

RUSSIA'S POLICY IN CHINA.

INTERVIEW WITH M. KARAKHAN.

[FROM A CORRESPONDENT OF THE "MANCHESTER GUARDIAN."]

Moscow. The political developments in China during the last year have excited lively interest here. The Soviet Government has direct contacts with China in Mongolia and Manchuria. The Government of the vast, thinly populated territory known as Outer Mongolia, which has its seat at Urga, has entered into a close political and economic alliance with the Soviet Union, although China's sovereignty over this territory is still nominally recognised. The Soviet and Chinese Governments now share the management of the Chinese Eastern Railway, a line which possesses very considerable strategic and economic significance, because it constitutes Russia's most direct link with Vladivostok and the Far East and because it serves the rich, if undeveloped, agricultural country of Manchuria.

M. Karakhan, the Soviet Ambassador to China, who has recently returned to Moscow on leave for two or three months, outlined his views on the Chinese situation in the course of an interview. The Soviet Ambassador first of all expressed scepticism as to the results of the international Tariff Conference in Peking.

"It is already clear" (he said) "that the conference will not satisfy China's fundamental demand for fiscal autonomy. Possible minor concessions, such as a raising of the conventional tariff rate to twelve and a half per cent, will be of little benefit to the Chinese people, because most of the revenues from any such increase would be attached for the payments on China's unsecured loans."

RUSSIANS IN CANTON ARMY.

It is true that Russian officers have played a considerable rôle in organising and commanding the armed forces of the Canton Government? M. Karakhan was asked.

"I have often been asked that question, and I am glad to be able to state the facts of the case," the Ambassador replied with a smile.

"Several months ago I requested our Consul in Canton to furnish information on this point, and he replied that there are altogether about 30 or 35 Soviet citizens in Canton, of whom ten are serving the Canton Government in various capacities. These ten men, not all of whom, by the way, are connected with the army, do not represent a very formidable military force. Moreover, it is scarcely necessary to point out that other Chinese Governments have employed and are employing foreign civil and military advisers."

He went on to discuss the prospects of future revolutionary developments in China. "It is difficult to draw an exact analogy between Russia and China in this connection, because there is no Chinese political group which now seems capable of playing the rôle of the Communist party in Russia. In general, political parties are apt to count for less in the East than in the West. The example of Turkey shows that the army may play an important rôle in the establishment of a new national State, and it is my impression that the Kuomintang party, in co-operation with some army (it would be premature to predict which of the Chinese armies), will constitute the decisive factor in organising the new Chinese State."

RADEK ON CHINESE CONDITIONS.

An interesting illustration of the Soviet interest in China is the proposal to organise a Sun Yat Sen University in Moscow under the presidency of Karl Radek. [Many references to this University have been recently made in the Daily Press.] The University, which will open this winter, will offer political and economic courses, naturally along Communist lines, to some three hundred Chinese students. Radek, who has been relieved of his former work in the Communist International because of differences of opinion with Zinoviev about the proper policy of the German Communists, has recently been devoting almost all his attention to the study of Chinese problems. "Modern commerce and industry," said Radek in a recent talk with the writer, "have struck some roots in the Chinese coastal provinces, but that is all; the rest of the country is still too backward to be drawn into a modern revolutionary movement. The correct policy for the Chinese Communists under these conditions is not to aim at an immediate proletarian revolution, but to co-operate with the Chinese peasant masses on the common platform of opposition to imperialism."

While there is no indication that the Soviet Government contemplates embarking on any adventures in China, it makes no secret of its sympathy with the more Nationalist and Radical elements in that country, as represented by General Feng Yu-Hsiang and in still larger measure by the Canton Government. The Soviet policy towards China is clearly based on the assumption that sooner or later China will shake off the last remains of foreign tutelage. When this stage in China's development is reached Soviet diplomacy hopes to reap the rewards of its present policy.

SALE OF A PONY.

INTERESTING JUDGMENT IN CASE FROM TSINGTAO.

DAMAGES AGAINST H.B.M. CONSUL.

His Honour, Judge Sir Skinner Turner in H.M. Supreme Court at Shanghai, on October 24th, delivered judgment in an action which has attracted much attention in the local racing world. The case, which was recently heard at Tsingtao by His Lordship, was one in which damages were claimed by Mr. and Mrs. L. G. Graham Taylor who had owned the race pony Regent's Park against Mr. A. G. Major, British Consul-General, a Mr. Hearne, F. Russell who was the purchaser.

The circumstances were that the pony was put up for auction (on October 18th, 1924), with the object of satisfying a judgment debt against the plaintiffs. The plaintiffs protested strongly against this sale, but nevertheless it took place, and they accordingly brought the present action. His Lordship has dismissed the case against the auctioneer of the pony, but awarded plaintiffs \$750 against H.M. Consul and Mr. Russell, the purchaser.

Mr. H. P. Wilkinson appeared for Mr. Major, none of the other parties being represented by counsel.

The conclusion of a lengthy judgment reads:— I hold then that the seizure and sale were wrongful and judgment must therefore be for the plaintiffs. The usual form would be for returning the pony; but that is now impossible as it is known that some months after these events the pony died.

As to the defendant Hearne, he merely acted as auctioneer; he is not a professional auctioneer; he is a gentleman who voluntarily undertakes this work as a man with knowledge of ponies, etc. It is hard that he should be brought in: the pony was never in his possession, save as auctioneer, nor is there any evidence that he delivered it to anyone. I cannot see why any judgment should be entered against him, and I enter judgment for him with costs.

As to the defendant Russell, he is in a different position, he deliberately bought the pony on behalf of himself and others at a time when he knew there was a protest being made by the admitted owners of the pony before the sale as to the right to sell. He bought at his own risk and there is no doubt that, had the pony remained with him, or under his control, an order could go for its return against him.

QUESTION OF DAMAGES.

As to damages, it is to be remembered that no one has suggested that the proceeds of the sale did not go for the benefit of the plaintiffs or their creditors. The pony cost the plaintiffs \$800, its value must have been increased by its successes in October; given after the unsuccessful November meeting Mr. Zimmerman is willing to treat its value as \$800. At the same time I am not blind to the uncertain value of a race pony. A reserve of \$800 at the auction was fixed after consideration. At the same time I feel confident that the proceedings of October 18th were very likely to prevent people from bidding, knowing the risks that might be run. It is impossible to take into account the problematical winnings of the pony had it remained under the care of the plaintiffs. As I understand the case of Edmondson v. Muttall (24 L. J. C. P. 102) the fact that the money obtained at the sale on October 18th was used for the creditors of the plaintiffs does not mitigate the damages. The plaintiffs are entitled to an order for return of the pony; and as that is now impossible I fix its value at \$750 and give judgment for them against the defendants Major and Russell for that amount with costs.

I find the story hard to understand: especially remembering that the action of Mr. Major in forcing the sale on October 18th, expressly defeated the object he had in view when he stayed the execution on October 16th.

CHINA'S EXPORTS TO AMERICA.

TOTAL OF £512,707,362 FOR NINE MONTHS OF THIS YEAR.

Tables have been compiled by the U.S. Consulate-General at Shanghai showing the returns of the declared exports from China to the United States for the first nine months of 1925. A summary of them shows the following totals:—

Group 0—Animals and animal products except wool and hair (Class 101—9239)—£438,134,609.
Group 1—Vegetable food products, oil seeds, expressed oils and beverages (Class 1031—1780)—£118,110,025.
Group 2—Other vegetable products except fibres and wood (Class 2011—29616)—£478,682.
Group 3—Textiles (Class 3011—30563)—£60,447,611.
Group 4—Wood and paper (Class 40181—38724)—£343,317.
Group 5—Non-metallic minerals (Class 5011—59590)—£479,492.
Group 6—Ores, metals and manufactures, except machinery and vehicles (Class 6011—69999)—£1,553,001.
Group 7—Machinery and vehicles (Class 7011—79361)—£74.
Group 8—Chemicals (Class 80021—87103)—£419,928.
Group 9—Miscellaneous Articles (Class 90101—99999)—£45,601,812.
The grand total amounts to Gold £512,707,362.

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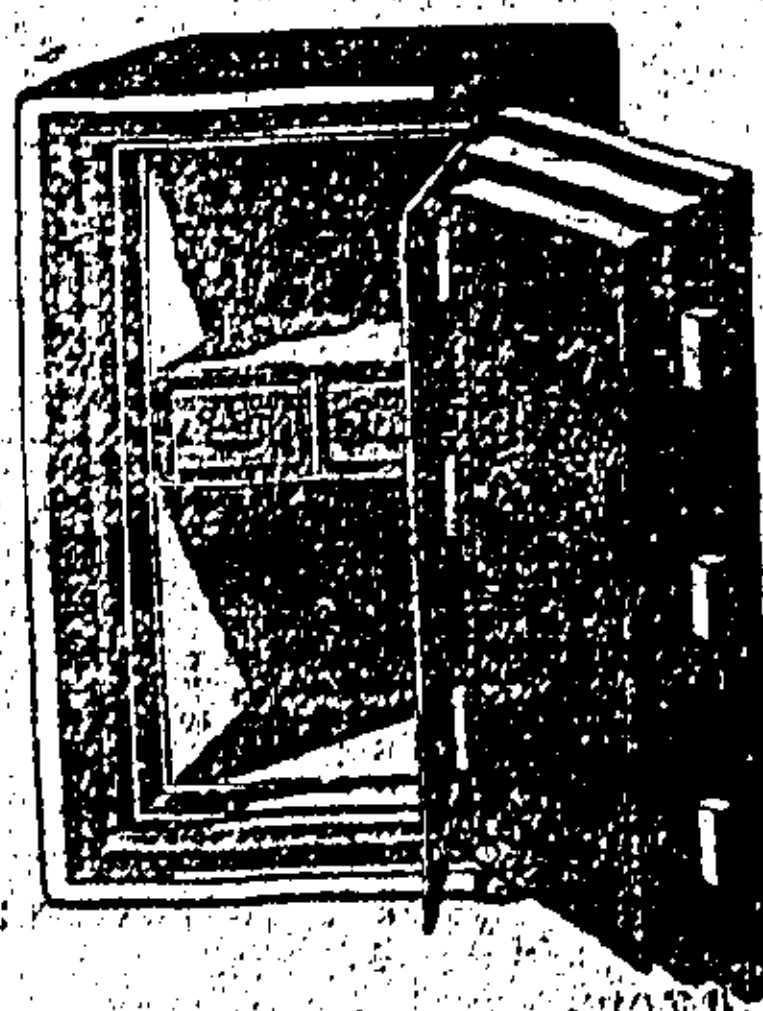
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LOCAL SPORT.

CRICKET.

ARMY'S EASY WIN OVER KOWLOON.

FIVE CENTURY BY CAPT. MORRIS.

The Army team which visited the Kowloon Cricket Club for an all day match yesterday, had an easy victory over the home side. The visitors batted first, and put up a score of 316 for five wickets when they declared. There was a fine partnership between Capt. Morris (132) and C.Q.M.S. Stripp (68). Then Capt. Bridgland added 33 and Capt. Waters carried out his bat for 43. Capt. Morris's century included 25 fours. The fifth Army wicket fell with the score at 278.

The home side scored 133.

Scores:—

THE ARMY.				
Capt. Armstrong, b Lee	8			
C.Q.M.S. Stripp, c Hancock, b Lyle	68			
Capt. Morris, c Green, b Lyle	132			
Capt. Bridgland, b Lee	35			
Capt. Waters, not out	43			
Capt. Carpenter, c Green, b Lee	3			
C.Q.M.S. Fritz, not out	16			
Extras	8			
Total (for 5 wickets, dec.)	316			

Lt. Smith, Lt.-Col. Edmondson, Cmr. Clayton and C.Q.M.S. Jacobs did not bat.

Bowling Analysis.				
	O.	M.	R.	W.
Lyle	27	1	116	2
Lee	12	0	58	3
Brown	5	1	18	0
Hancock	8	2	34	0
Raven	4	1	13	0
Pollard	6	1	28	0
Ramsay	6	0	40	0

K.C.C.				
A. W. Ramsay, c Bridgland, b Fritz	11			
J. C. Lyle, l.b.w., b Fritz	10			
G. Lee, b Clayton	18			
F. W. Howell, c Carpenter	0			
Major Pollard, c Armstrong, b Smith	39			
D. S. Green, b Clayton	7			
A. R. F. Raven, run-out	2			
W. F. Brown, c and b Smith	17			
J. E. Hancock, c Smith, b Clayton	6			
H. G. Hallam, run out	0			
A. Pavitt, not out	0			
Extras	14			
Total	133			

Bowling Analysis.				
	O.	M.	R.	W.
Carpenter	11	1	30	1
Fritz	7	1	27	2
Jacob	4	1	11	0
Clayton	10	2	27	2
Smith	9.3	1	23	2

H.M.S. "HERMES" WIN AGAINST C.R.C.

Yesterday afternoon the Chinese Recreation Club entertained a side from H.M.S. "Hermes" on the C.R.C. ground at Causeway Bay. The match resulted in a win for the visitors by 57 runs.

The sailors won the toss and elected to bat. Their first four men reached double figures, the highest scorer being Lt. Gannon-Williams, with 38, out of a total of 111. The C.R.C. replied with 54, Cheng Kwok Wah and Youngsaye alone reaching double figures. For the "Hermes", Lt. Beatty and Pay-Lt. Allen captured 7 wickets for 20 runs and 3 wickets for 29 runs respectively; while for the C.R.C. Ching obtained 5 wickets for 32 runs.

H.M.S. "HERMES."				
Lt. Gannon-Williams, b W. Hung	38			
Pay-Lt. Allen, c K. W. Cheng, b Ching	10			
Bdr. Holloway, c K. L. Lai, b Ng Sze Kwong	13			
Sgt. Lt. Com. Greenstreet, b W. Hung	17			
Flight-Lt. Phillips, b Ching	0			
Stoker Chelidon, run out	1			
Lt. Beatty, b Ching	0			
G. R. A. Blake, run out	0			
P.O. Skeep, b Ching	1			
A.B. Goble, not out	4			
Lt. Findlay, b Ching	5			
Extras	17			
Total	111			

Bowling Analysis.				
	O.	M.	R.	W.
W. Hung	6	2	19	2
Ching	8.2	0	32	5
Youngsaye	4	0	15	0
Ng Sze Kwong	3	1	16	1
H. Hung	2	0	12	0

C.R.C.				
C. Chou, c Holloway, b Beatty	5			
W. Hung, c Holloway, b Beatty	0			
Ng Sze Kwong, b Beatty	8			
Cheng Kwok Wah, b Allen	10			
J. L. Youngsaye, c Findlay, b Beatty	18			
H. C. Hung, c Williams, b Beatty	0			
J. Ching, b Allen	1			
C. E. Wong, b Beatty	1			
Tee Tak On, c Findlay, b Beatty	1			
Lai Kwong Tun, b Beatty	4			
Wong Po Sun, not out	1			
Extras	8			
Total	54			

Bowling Analysis.				
	O.	M.	R.	W.
Beatty	10	2	20	7
Allen	9	1	23	3

LOCAL RACING NOTES.

PROSPECTS FOR SEVENTH EXTRA MEETING.

[BY ARGUS.]

The prospects for racing on Saturday are as bright as can be expected under the circumstances; and, with the exception of the race for the final Aggregate Stakes, average-sized fields may be expected.

The first event is, at 2.45 p.m., the Shaikwan Stakes, five furlongs, for which all except Quab (who was destroyed yesterday) should go to the post. Lieut. Comdr. Thompson has entered Hailsham and Strathalan; Mr. Relyon Uncle Gusongel and Uncle Tam; the other two are Solly and Persian Parrot in separate ownership. Neither Hailsham nor Strathalan can be depended upon to do their best in a race. Persian Parrot and Uncle Gusongel are both honest, but the latter is unlikely to prove speedy enough.

The Shek-O Handicap "B" (one mile) comes next. Owing to the inclusion of May Leaf, Tadworth, Uncle Tam and Solly, the handicapper has put crushing imposts on Beldorney Star, Demon Boy and Two Pairs. It would have been advisable to drop the weights 7 lbs. in the event of any of the four "rags" not accepting.

As matters stand Grey Struck (169 lbs.) appears to be the pick of the handicappers—at any rate, he has been leniently dealt with in view of his "double" at last meeting, carrying 156 lbs. and 154 lbs. over 6 furlongs and 1 mile, 185 yards respectively—though it is true he had nothing of much account against him.

In the Shek-O Handicap "A" class, Saligia is nicely weighted with 138 lbs., especially in the event of Grey Morn (169 lbs.) not going to the post. Other runners may be King of the Plains (157 lbs.), Chicago (154 lbs.), Rothesay (150 lbs.) or Loch Rannoch (152 lbs.); Gyp (149 lbs.) Arabian Parrot (139 lbs.); if Grey Morn does not run, weights will be raised 5 lbs. Receptor (155 lbs.), a non-winning Shanghai sub., is out of his class.

The Aggregate Stakes appears to be at the mercy of Local Option. Presumably two others will start for the place money.

The Stanley Plate (3 furlongs) may attract Blotting Paper, King Empress, Uncle Albert, King of the Forest, Receptor, Nugget, Saracen.

Blotting Paper is the best on the book, unless King of the Plains is started.

The Novices Race can be dealt with at next writing. Suffice it to say that if Mr. Stanton goes out on Chicago (158 lbs.), he can scarcely lose. Probably, however, his mount will be Beldorney Star, which he recently purchased from Mr. Birkett.

The final event, the Shatin Handicap (1 1/2 miles) for winners has attracted 18 entries. Here again Grey Morn has 169 lbs. to carry. If sent, he should win, but probably he will not be started with such a burden to carry in a race that is unlikely to be run at a false pace.

In his and Local Option's absence, weights will be raised 7 lbs. Probable runners are: Uncle Chick (161 lbs.), Grey Knight (160 lbs.), Beauty Dahlia (150 lbs.), Spotted Sand (148 lbs.), Beldorney Star (145 lbs.), Jambu (141 lbs.), Mowgli (140 lbs.), Uncle Alf (138 lbs.).

Mr. L. Dunbar, who has recently returned from a tour in Europe, has purchased Prince Regent and Wimpers from Dr. Fred Kew.

It is not likely that the Prince will be started before the annual meeting, when, if fit, he will take a lot of beating over an distance up to a mile.

Winners should be fit enough to start at the final extra meeting on November 22nd.

Up to noon yesterday no official news had been received as to when the final batch (14) of "subs" might be expected, but I learnt semi-officially that it is hoped to ship the ponies from Shanghai next week.

WEATHER REPORT.

The Royal Observatory issued the following report at 6.55 p.m. yesterday: Pressure has decreased moderately over N.E. and Central Japan and has increased moderately to slightly elsewhere. The anticyclone over China has strengthened. The monsoon will freshen; strong N.E. winds may be expected in the Fuzhou Channel and fresh N.E. winds along the S.E. coast of China and over the Northern China Sea.

HOCKEY.

CLUB DEFEATS NAVY.

The Hongkong Hockey Club's second team, defeated a team from the Navy, on the U.S.R.C. ground, Kowloon, on Tuesday night, by three goals to two. The Navy were two up before the interval, the goals having been scored by Fleet and Ingham respectively. The Club turned the tables in the second half. The three goals were scored by Lammer.

HONGKONG HOTEL.

GRILL ROOM.

SPECIAL ARMISTICE FANCY DRESS DINNER DANCE.

11th NOVEMBER, 1925.

DINNER \$4.00 per head

(Fancy or Evening Dress Optional).

LATE MOTOR COACH TO PEAK HOTEL 12.30 a.m.

TABLES MAY NOW BE RESERVED.

THE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI HOTELS, LTD.

ITALIAN CONVENT.

BAZAAR! BAZAAR!! BAZAAR!!!

On SATURDAY, 7th NOVEMBER, 1925, and the Following Day.

Commencing Each Day at 10 a.m.

[The Bazaar will be opened by Mrs. P. H. HOLYOAKE.]

THE TARIFF CONFERENCE.

CHINA'S DEMANDS.

DR. C. T. WANG'S STATEMENT.

PEKING, October 28th.

The special Customs Conference opened at 10 o'clock this morning at the Chien-tang in the Winter Palace. The palace, which was formerly the meeting place of President Yuan Shih Kai's Council of State, had been swept and garnished for the occasion and was lavishly decorated with the flags of the Powers. All the streets leading to the venue were guarded with soldiers, all but the persons attending the opening ceremony being excluded from the main thoroughfares.

Adopting American tactics at the Washington Conference, China was not content with felicitations, but put her cards on the table immediately after the formalities had been gone through. Dr. C. T. Wang was chosen for the task and he outlined the case for tariff autonomy with just a passing reference to the Washington Conference provisions.

THE OPEN MOUTH.

In brief, the case asked for an immediate interim surtax of five per cent., bringing China's tariff up to 10 per cent. with special allowances up to 30 per cent. on luxuries. In addition, China requested immediate recognition of the right to fix her own tariffs but allowed that enforcement should not come into effect until the year 1929 and then only simultaneously with the abolition of likin.

The other feature of the opening ceremony was the submission by the Japanese delegation of an alternative scheme of interim provisions until tariff autonomy was conceded. The details of the scheme showed that Japan is not content with the concessions conditionally allowed by the Washington Tariff Treaty.

The other delegations for the most part contented themselves with expressions of sympathy with China's requests. After Marshal Tuan Chi Jui had welcomed the delegates, Mr. Shen Jui Ling was elected chairman and called on Dr. Wang to present China's case for tariff autonomy.

SOVEREIGN RIGHTS.

PEKING, October 28th.

Dr. Wang began his speech by outlining the history of China's requests for the return of sovereign rights in international conferences. The present régime, he contended, constituted an infringement of China's sovereign right and ran counter to the principles of equality and mutual respect. It was a matter of regret to the Government that, although at the Washington Conference China's proposals were discussed in committee, they were not accepted in toto.

"wherefore the Chinese Delegation, in giving their assent to the treaty on February 6th, 1922, relating to the Chinese Customs tariff, declared at the 17th meeting of the Committee on Pacific and Far Eastern Affairs, that it was their intention to bring up the question of tariff autonomy on all proper occasions in the future.

At the same time the contracting parties to the Washington Treaty also agreed in Section I, Article I, of the Nine Power Treaty, to respect the sovereignty and independence of the territorial and administrative integrity of China.

The Government attached great importance to this declaration and considered that this Special Conference was the appropriate opportunity mentioned by them at Washington.

CHINA'S FIVE DEMANDS.

"Relying, therefore, on the spirit of the Nine Power Treaty to respect the sovereignty and integrity of China and with a view to improving relations with the friendly Powers," continued Dr. Wang, "The Chinese Government hereby makes the following proposals for the removal of restrictions imposed by the existing treaties affecting the Customs tariff, so that the Chinese National Tariff Law may be carried into effect and tariff autonomy established.

"First, the participating Powers shall formally declare to the Government of the Republic of China their respect for its tariff autonomy and agree to the removal of all tariff restrictions contained in the existing treaties;

"Second, the Government of the Republic of China agrees to the abolition of likin simultaneously with the enforcement of the National Tariff Law, which shall take effect not later than January 1st, 1929.

"Third, previous to the enforcement of the Chinese National Tariff Law an interim surtax of five per cent. on ordinary goods and 30 per cent. on A grade luxuries, wine and tobacco, and 20 per cent. on B grade luxuries shall be levied, in addition to the present Customs tariff of five per cent. ad valorem.

"Fourth, the collection of the above mentioned interim surtax shall begin three months from the date of signature.

NO RATIFICATION.

"Fifth, the decisions relative to the above four articles shall be carried into effect from the date of signature.

"The Chinese Government believes that the proposals thus outlined are reasonable and that the delegates from the friendly Powers present at this conference will agree to them."

In view of recent statements from America the reticence of the American Delegation came as a surprise to many of the delegates, who had expected more definiteness from Mr. MacMurray than from the other representatives.

The Chinese delegates present were Mr. Shen Jui Ling, Dr. W. W. Yen, Dr. C. T. Wang, Admiral Tai Ting Kan and Mr. Hwang Fu—N.C. Daily News.

HOW SWATOW FELL.

A "GLORIOUS VICTORY" AND THEN A ROUT.

AMUSING STORY OF CHINESE MILITARY OPERATIONS.

Our Swatow Correspondent confirms his cable, published in yesterday's issue, announcing the defeat of the local forces and the occupation of Kityang by the Reds, and then continues with the following account of the operations which led to Chan Kwing Ming's forces making their hurried exit. All Chinese gunboats have left the Port, and pickets have already been active outside the Customs Examination Shed.

Swatow, November 2nd.

It seems that a force of anti-Reds pushed up towards Hing Ning to tackle the left wing of the Reds advancing from the North River. Just south of Hing Ning, the former encountered a few Reds and a small store of arms at a village called Chiang Lok. They walked into the place, they walked through the place and they walked out of the other side and the glorious victory was duly celebrated in Swatow.

But suddenly, to their consternation, they found Reds in front of them, behind them and all round them and the glorious victory became a rout. The real victors pushed on towards Kityang which place they could make their ultimate objective—Swatow. On the way they encountered anti-Red reinforcements under Hung Chao Lin, but it is uncertain whether or not this body was entirely cut off and it is not known what happened to its leader. Some say that he was given the tip in time and cut across country to Chaochowfu. Whatever happened the Reds reached Kityang and are now occupying the city.

All this news reached Swatow on Saturday evening and from then until now the bolting has been fast and furious. Last night Lau Chi Luk left for Chaochowfu at 9 o'clock—exit the last of the military. To-day many minor officials are clearing off to Amoy on the *Kuoji Horn*. The official yamens have, as usual in such débâcle, been ransacked and this morning there was not a single official to be found in the city.

November 3rd.

All quiet this morning and the Reds not yet in occupation although I hear they are due any moment. During the interregnum an old Chief of Police has been pulled out of retirement by a committee of local influential Chinese to take charge temporarily of the city administration. The Police force, under district inspectors, still continues to function. Shops are still closed and business is at a standstill. Strangely enough the Gullies and Unions have not raised their heads; beyond tearing down official proclamations and re-opening a few of their headquarters offices, which had been closed and sealed, they have been singularly quiet. We await with interest the next move in this weird game.

The following translation from a local paper of November 1st is most amusing in the light of subsequent developments. Evidently Lau Chi Luk wanted to put the finishing touches to his treasure chest before departing:

"General Lau Chi Luk of the Swatow Military Headquarters," says the Swatow Press, "called at the Chamber of Commerce yesterday afternoon to speak to its committee members and Chairman. After he had been accorded an ovation at the reception specially held for the occasion, he gave a brief account through his interpreter, Lu Ching Hai, of the successive victories achieved by the

Central Forces of the Anti-Red Army for the past several days. "As regards our ability finally to succeed in the operation you do not have to be sceptical, because we are fighting against the very Communism that the entire world is as anxious as we are to get rid of," said the General. "The need of funds in the operation going on was next emphasized and concluding the General said: 'I am compelled to request that you lose no time in devising means to raise the needed amount to insure the success of our undertaking.'

"Promise was made that reliable securities would be given against such further loans as the Chamber could procure to defray the expenditure of the operations. Some talk followed amongst the committee members present, but no decision was reached as to how or when loans over and above what has been taken by the military authorities will be raised."

CHINESE GUNBOATS LEAVE.

The last Chinese gunboat left for Amoy at 9 o'clock this morning. There are none here now.

U.S.S. *Sacramento* left at 10 o'clock.

PICKETS AND BRITISH GOODS.

LATER.

Just as I finished the above letter it was reported to us that pickets had been posted outside the Customs Examination Shed and that they were busily engaged seizing British cargo passing out of the shed. I went off immediately to investigate and found a force of about a dozen, made up of students, office and domestic servants, club boys, etc., all under the direction of a member of the Strikers' Committee, established in a makeshift erection on the road outside the Shed.

From enquiries I learnt that the picket had been at work some hours and in that short time they had done very well for themselves. Several lots of piece goods had been seized and carried off under escort and the owners of many other lots of cargo had been forced, some by personal man-handling, to pay over "squeeze" to the picket. It is quite evident that the Strikers' Committee has snatched the opportunity presented for a little enrichment of their funds.

RED PROCLAMATION.

A proclamation has just been posted in the town by the Commander of the "Red" force approaching Swatow—one Lo Ek Khun—enjoining peace and calmness on the people. The said Proclamation also appoints one Wong Chim Yuan as Civil Administrator of the Port.

S.S. "HYDRANGEA"

S.S. *Hydrangea*, the vessel that has been running regularly to and from Swatow for the past few weeks, returned from Swatow yesterday with 180 tons of general cargo. There had been no trouble in getting the cargo on board.

The *Hydrangea* leaves again to-day (Thursday) for Swatow with cargo from Hongkong and returns on Saturday.

IN HANDS OF STRIKE PICKETS.

FORMER HONGKONG POLICE RESERVE'S EXPERIENCES.

SO CALLED "INFLUENTIAL STRIKE LEADERS."

The experiences of Mr. Un Chi Ching at the hands of the Strike Pickets at Kowloon provide further evidence that the strike movement is simply being used as an excuse by many labour officials for the extraction of money from their unfortunate victims. Many high officials endeavoured to secure Mr. Un's release, but their efforts were unavailing until the "squeeze" had been paid.

It may be recalled that after his resignation as a Police Interpreter Mr. Un Chi Ching joined the Chinese Maritime Customs. Early in June he was transferred from the Kowloon Customs House to the Wangmoon Customs, an outpost which all steamers must pass on going up to Wuchow. At the time of his transfer it was understood that his service at Wangmoon would be for two months only, at the expiration of which time a Customs launch would be despatched to bring him back to Kowloon.

At the end of the two months, however, no launch was sent, and as communication had been interrupted he had to stay where he was without food for several days. Later the *Tung On* was seen going up the river on her way to Kowloon and she was immediately signalled. The Captain responded and Mr. Un requested him to wireless to the Kowloon Customs for a launch. This request was refused, but the Captain offered to take Mr. Un himself to Kowloon. He went on board and arriving at Kowloon he was met by the Superintendent of the Kowloon Customs at the jetty who advised him to be on guard when going ashore, as the strike pickets were merciless.

Mr. Un then left the jetty and came upon a friend, Leung Ping Hon. Both walked for a short distance when three strike pickets accosted them and marched them to the Pickets Quarters. On the way, about 40 more pickets joined their colleagues; and the two travellers for no obvious reason were soundly beaten and deprived of their money and their valuables. During an enquiry held at the Pickets Quarters Un demanded an explanation of the maltreatment meted out to him and his friend in the public street. He was told that he was a traitor and that because he spoke English he was an Imperialistic Dog. Un accused the pickets of lawlessness, and pointed out he was a Chinese Government servant, being in the service of the Chinese Maritime Customs. This made the strikers more angry and Un and his friend were subsequently brought to Canton and detained in the Strikers' Headquarters. Leung Ping Hon being afterwards released upon payment of \$300.

When the news of Un's detention reached the Authorities the Superintendents of the Kowloon Maritime Customs, the Kowloon Customs and the Canton Customs are said to have approached the Strike Leaders for his release, but in vain. Then Foo Ping Sheung, the Commissioner of Canton Customs, and Luk King For, the Foreign Secretary, also tried to obtain his release but were unsuccessful. Un was detained for 48 days and suffered untold hardships at the hands of the strike pickets. Finally, through the good offices of a friend, negotiations were renewed with a few so-called "influential Strike Leaders" and he was subsequently released upon paying them \$250. Later it was revealed that before his release some other strikers had already exacted \$80 from his family.

With regard to the so-called "influential Strike Leaders" it may be of interest to mention that they were none other than Tang Tat Hung, formerly a tailor in the Pook Lee Tailoring Firm of Hongkong, Chu Kung Hap, a member of the Hongkong Woon Yin Barber Association, and Tam Wah Chak, a seaman.

NEW SHOW-ROOM.

A large number of visitors were present at the informal opening of the Hongkong and China Gas Company's new show-rooms at No. 104, Des Vaux Road yesterday afternoon, and were very much interested in the many modern and labour saving gas appliances on view. A reference to the new show-rooms appeared in yesterday's *Daily Press*.

NEWS FROM CANTON.

ROBBERIES ON THE RAILWAY.

[FROM OUR CHINESE CORRESPONDENT.]

The management of the Canton-Samshui Railway are endeavouring to secure the co-operation of village volunteer corps along the line and near the several stations in order to put down further train robberies. The management offer to pay for the ammunition used in dispersing robber attacks and for hospital expenses of volunteers wounded in this connection, allowing \$300 as relief for the family of each volunteer killed in action.

CHINESE TELEGRAPHS.

The controversy between certain sections of the workers of the Chinese Telegraph Administration and the Kuomintang Red authorities has finally come to an end through a satisfactory compromise by which the employees receive 25 per cent. increase in wages instead of 50 per cent. as first demanded. A few members of the staff in the central office will also be transferred or given promotion.

AN EXCESSIVE FINE.

Yu Tai Chong, the well-known wealthy Chinese silk firm in Taiping Kai Street, Canton, has refused to pay a fine of \$100,000 Chinese currency imposed on it by the Kuomintang Government for having, as was alleged, made false tax returns in order to dodge *litin* payment. The firm has appealed to the General Chamber of Commerce and to the public against the excessive fine, at the same time maintaining its innocence.

STRIKES.

The stevedores' strike in Canton, involving some 15,000 workers, has been settled. The labour commissar of the Kuomintang has ruled that the Bok Tsoi Union members may do the lighterman's job, while the Chup Yin Union may undertake the loading and unloading service.

The 6,000 embroiderers of silk shawls, and other dainty articles, intended more for foreign export, than local consumption, are still on strike and refusing to join the union dominated by the Kuomintang Bolsheviks. The embroiderers wish to have a union of their own.

RICE CROPS.

The present drought in Northern districts of Kwangtung is killing the coming crops of rice, according to reports received in Canton, but the crops near Canton City proper are expected to be excellent.

CANTON-HANKOW RAILWAY.

RECEIPTS TAKEN FOR WAR EXPENDITURE.

REPAIRS NEGLECTED.

[FROM OUR CHINESE CORRESPONDENT.]

The Canton-Hankow Railway (Kwangtung Section) has been curtailing its operations since the beginning of the month because, like the Canton-Samshui line, it is in need of repair.

The Kuomintang Government has been taking \$6,000 daily out its receipts for war purposes, leaving practically nothing for maintenance and improvement. Now there are only two serviceable locomotives and should anything happen to these the line will be entirely crippled. Moreover, the tracks are no longer in a condition for service, and several accidents have already occurred.

As the result of the partial stoppage of traffic, the warehouses at the Wongsu terminal of the line at Canton are packed full with goods, mostly salt intended for the Northern districts.

The Canton-Hankow Railway (Kwangtung Section) normally has a daily receipt of about \$12,000, and, according to those handling large quantities of goods should be treble what it is. The line is of 140 miles from Canton to Hankow. There are 68 more miles to be built in order to reach the Hunan border where connection might be made for through passage to Peking by way of Hankow.

TOO MANY NEW TEACHERS.

CANTON GIRLS' SCHOOL ON STRIKE.

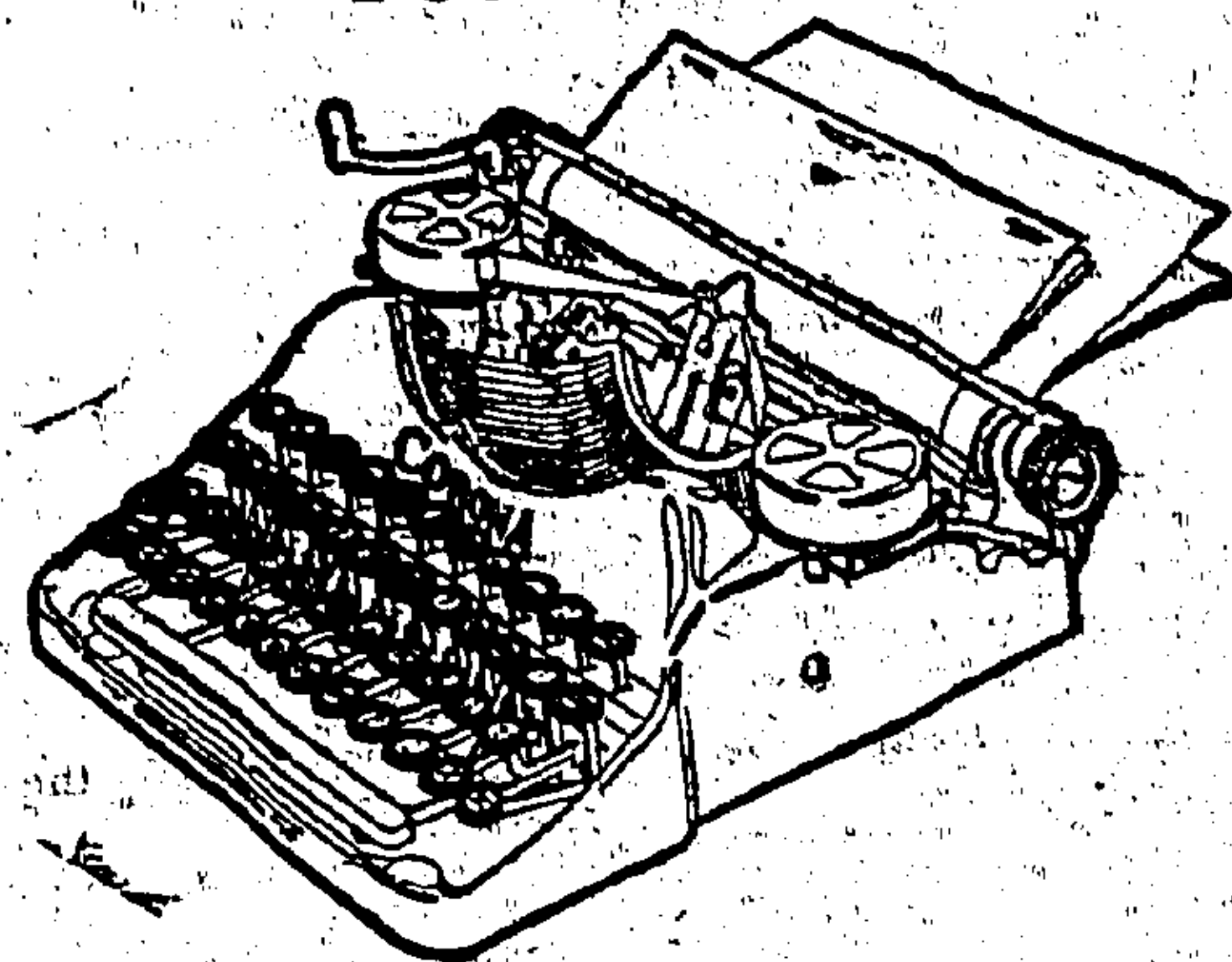
[FROM OUR CHINESE CORRESPONDENT.]

The students of the Girls' Industrial School in Canton, a Government institution, are objecting to the appointment of Mrs. Tong Wen Kung to be their new principal and have gone on strike as a sign of protest.

The girls say they wish to have a principal who would devote her whole attention to the school and point out that Mrs. Tong, being on the Executive Commission of the Kuomintang and also chief of its women's department and having a number of other positions, will be too busy properly to attend to her duties as the head of their school.

It appears that the girls have had too many new principals recently. They have had two since last July, each leaving to take office under the Kuomintang Government, and on each occasion the school had to carry on for some time without a headmistress.

THE NEW CORONA FOUR BANK



THE ARISTOCRAT OF PORTABLE TYPEWRITERS FOR HOME AND OFFICE.

THERE is only one way really to appreciate what the Corona Four offers you, and that is to sit down in front of it and personally test its speed and wonderfully light, even touch. Try it on stencil cutting and manifolding. See if you can make it "pile" or "double print." Put it through all its paces and satisfy yourself that here at last is a light weight typewriter with all the good points of its heavier brothers.

CALL OR PHONE FOR A FREE DEMONSTRATION.

A complete range of all Typewriter Accessories kept in stock. Repairs to all makes of machines executed under European supervision.

LANE, CRAWFORD, LTD.

Phone 4567

GREAT REDUCTION SALE

NOW ON.

BUY EARLY AND SAVE YOUR MONEY.

THE WING ON CO., LTD.

COLUMBIA

"NEW-PROCESS"

GRAND

OPERA

RECORDS

AT

ANDERSON'S.

[76]

WM. POWELL, LTD.

SPECIAL OFFER FOR THIS WEEK ONLY.

STRIPED SUITING At \$1.00 Per Yard.

COLOURS

LIGHT FAWN BROWN STRIPE.

" WHITE "

" PURPLE "

" BLUE "

44 INCHES WIDE

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

CHINA COAST OFFICERS' GUILD
AND
MARINE ENGINEERS' GUILD OF
CHINA.

NOTICE.

A COMBINED MEETING of the MEMBERS of Both GUILDS will be held at the OFFICE, SAUNDERS' HOME, West Point, Hongkong, on SUNDAY, 8th NOVEMBER, 1925, at 10.30 A.M.

BUSINESS—IMPORTANT.
J. WATSON,
Secretary.

[2347]

BY ORDER OF THE MORTGAGNEES.

PUBLIC AUCTION

OF
THE VALUABLE LEASEHOLD
PROPERTY

SITUATE at SHAMSHUPO in the Colony of Hongkong now known and registered at the LAND OFFICE as THE REMAINING PORTION OF NEW KOWLOON INLAND LOT No. 419, Together with 13 Buildings thereon.
Area—10,224 Square feet or thereabouts.
Annual Crown Rent—\$540.

IN ONE LOT

By Mr. E. V. M. R. DE SOUSA, Auctioneer.

THE CHINA AUCTION ROOMS,
No. 4, DUNDRELL STREET, Hongkong

THURSDAY, the 19th DAY OF NOV., 1925,
at 3 O'CLOCK P.M.

For further Particulars and Conditions of Sale, Apply to—

Messrs. GBO. K. HALL BRUTTON & CO.,
Mortgagee Solicitors,
St. George's Building, Chester Road,

OR TO—
Mr. E. V. M. R. DE SOUSA,
Auctioneer,
No. 4, DUNDRELL STREET,
on 5th November, 1925. [2349]

THE EAST ASIATIC CO., LTD.,
COPENHAGEN.

THE Motor Ship "AFRIKA" having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., where Delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed. No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 12th of November, 1925, 4 p.m., will be subject to Rent. All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined by Messrs. Anderson & Ashie on the 12th of November, 1925, at 10 a.m. All Claims against the Vessel must be presented to the Underwriter before the 15th of November, 1925, or they will not be recognized. No Fire Insurance will be effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by JOHN MANNES & CO., LTD., Agents.
Hongkong, 4th November, 1925. [2848]

PRINCE LINE FAR EAST SERVICE.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM NEW YORK.

THE Steamship "GOSFORD PRINCE"

Having arrived from the above Port on 30th instant, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, Kowloon, and stored at Consignees risk and expense. All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on Friday, 6th Nov., 1925 at 10 a.m. All Claims must be presented within 15 days of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized. No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 6th November, 1925 will be subject to Rent.

Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified that they must produce an Import permit signed by the Superintendent of Imports and Exports, Hongkong, before Bills of Lading can be countersigned.

FURNESS (FAR EAST), LTD.,
2nd Floor, King's Building,
Cantonment Road, Hongkong.
Telephone No. 5163.

Hongkong, 30th October, 1925. [2335]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

AMERICAN & MANCHURIAN LINE.

FROM NEW YORK.

THE Steamship "CITY OF GLASGOW"

Having arrived, Consignees of Cargo by her are informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, Kowloon, and stored at Consignees risk and expense. Delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after 8th November, 1925, will be subject to Rent. All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Underwriter on or before 15th Nov., 1925, or they will not be recognized. All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on any Tuesday or Friday, between the hours of 10.45 a.m. and Noon, within the Free Storage period of One Week. No Fire Insurance has been effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by THE BANK LINE, LTD., General Agents.

Hongkong, 2nd November, 1925. [2338]

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

WANTED.

ENGLISH GIRL to Come to Paik Day to Look after BOY Four Years Old.

Apply—
Box 2850,
c/o Hongkong Daily Press.

[2350]

DISTRICT GRAND LODGE

OF
HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA.

THE FAREWELL MASONIC DINNER to Wm. Brother Sir CLAUD SEVERN has now been definitely arranged and will take place in the Masonic Hall, Zetland Street.

THURSDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 5th,
at 8 P.M. Sharp.

Those intending to be Present who have not sent their Names in should At Once Notify A. T. HAMILTON, District Grand Secretary, Masonic Hall. [2344]

THE HONGKONG BOXING ASSOCIATION.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the SIXTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETINGS of the HONGKONG BOXING ASSOCIATION will be held at Messrs. JARDINE, MATHISON & Co., Ltd.'s Board Room on THURSDAY, the 5th DAY OF NOVEMBER, 1925, at 5.15 P.M. for the following purposes—

1.—To receive the General Committee's Report and Statement of Accounts for the year ending the 30th day of June, 1925.

2.—To elect a Chairman, Vice-Chairman, Official Referee, Manager, Secretary and Treasurer and the General Committee for the year 1925-1926.

By Order of the General Committee,
T. G. BENNETT,
Hon. Secretary and Treasurer.

Hongkong, 31st October, 1925. [2352]

THE HONGKONG ROPE MANUFACTURING CO., LTD.

WITH reference to the Notice to the Shareholders of this Company dated 23rd July, 1925, whereby the Final Call of \$5.00 per share on the New Shares was made payable on 2nd November, 1925, instead of 1st August, 1925, the General Managers and Consulting Committee have decided, in view of the conditions prevailing at present, to further extend the time for this Call.

NOTICE IS ACCORDINGLY HEREBY GIVEN that the Date for Payment of the Final Call is POST ONED to 1st FEBRUARY, 1926, and that the Form of Bankers' Receipt already sent to Shareholders can be used as though the Date named therein were the 1st February, 1926.

For THE HON. KONG ROPE MANUFACTURING CO., LTD.
SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,
General Managers.

Hongkong, 26th October, 1925. [2823]

WANTED.

WILL Those who have a FURNISHED HOUSE or APARTMENT TO LET on JANUARY 1st, 1926. Kindly Send Full Particulars. Box No. 2802, c/o Hongkong Daily Press.

Accommodation Required by a Family of Four—Not a Mess. All Owners need have no fear of damage to Property during Tenancy. Rental in Advance, if desired. Long or Short Term Lease Immaterial. Not particularly interested in Kowloon. [2802]

TO LET.

ON or About MARCH, 1926, WHOLE HOUSE or APARTMENT TO LET in the "FRENCH BUILDING" at "VICTORIA BUILDING," No. 5, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL (between CHARTERED BANK and MERCHANTS BANK).

Apply to—
BANQUE DE INDOCHINE,
Chester Road. [2607]

TO LET.

COMMODIOUS PREMISES ON GROUND FLOOR, 16a, DES VORUX ROAD CENTRAL. Would make Admirable Showroom. For full particulars, apply to—

THE MANAGER,
HONGKONG AND CHINA GAS CO. [2514]

TO LET.

GOUDOWNS in ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS (Basement). Apply—

SECRETARY,
A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd.

[2032]

TO LET.

OFFICES in UNION BUILDING—THREE ROOMS on FIFTH FLOOR. Apply—

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LTD. [2173]

PREPAID "WANTED" ADVERTISEMENTS

TO LET—Well Lighted and Spacious OFFICES on FIRST and THIRD FLOORS of STEPHENS BUILDING, Centrally Situated. Very Modern. Rents Apply—DRACONS, Prince's Building. [1133]

INTIMATIONS

HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

THE SEVENTH EXTRA RACE MEETING will be held (Weather permitting) at HAPPY VALLEY on SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 7th, 1925.

The First Bell will be Rang at 2.15 p.m. The Charge for Admission to the Public Enclosure will be \$1.

Soldiers and Sailors in Uniform—Half Price. Members are advised that they must show their Season Tickets to obtain Admission to the Members' Enclosure.

Each member has the right of introducing 2 Non-members to the Members' Enclosure. Tickets for whom can be obtained from Messrs. LINDSEY & DAVIS at \$5 each up to NOVEMBER 6th (FRIDAY). The Stewards invite the Ladies of Hongkong to the Present. [2839]

BY ORDER OF THE FIRST MORTGAGEE.

PUBLIC AUCTION

OF
THE VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY

Situate at Victoria, in the Colony of Hongkong and known as THE REMAINING PORTION OF MARINE LOT No. 185 and INLAND LOT No. 38, Together with the Premises thereon known as No. 384, DES VORUX ROAD WEST and Nos. 397, 397A, 397B, 397C and 397D, QUEEN'S ROAD WEST (part of which premises are used and known as the TAI PING THEATRE).

IN ONE LOT

By Messrs. LAMBERT BROTHERS, Auctioneers.

AT THEIR SALESDROOM, No. 5, DUNDRELL STREET, ON

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TRAVIATA.

Friday, November 6th,

LUCIA DE LAMMERMOOR.

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The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, NOVEMBER 5TH, 1925.

NO MORE FIGHTING.

The anti-Reds, according to our Chinese correspondent, have no intention of giving up their struggle against the Kuomintang Government. They acknowledge their reverse on the Eastern Front (it would scarcely be possible for them to avoid doing this, seeing that they have all left Swatow although the Reds themselves, up to yesterday, had not put in an appearance at the Port) but now it is pointed out that the East River is only one section of the far flung battle line, and talk is already beginning to centre round the grandiose plans being matured for decisive military operations in the Western and Southern districts. As we pointed out yesterday military operations in these districts consist chiefly in bribing military commanders to change their allegiance. It may be an exaggeration to say that a man is Red one day, an anti-Red the next and a Red once again the week following, each change being marked by a slight addition to his military exchequer, but some such system is in vogue and whilst it continues we can hope for little improvement in trade conditions in Kwangtung.

As will have been noticed from reports in our columns, ordinary traffic on the Canton-Hankow and Canton-Samshui railways has been largely suspended, partly owing, no doubt, to the needs of military transportation but chiefly because the lines are falling into a terrible state of disrepair. There is no money for reconstruction work, and godowns are becoming choked with goods which cannot be conveyed to their destination. The losses throughout Kwangtung during the past

six months must have been enormous and still money is being wrung from the unfortunate merchants under one pretext or another. The people in most countries would have been in revolt against such conditions long since, but the Chinese commercial communities do not believe in revolting. In spite of many bitter experiences they still prefer to pay others to revolt for them and, most unfortunately, there are always plenty of adventurers willing to undertake the task at a price.

If the anti-Reds had been prompted by loyalty, if they had been spurred on to make sacrifices because they saw their country being ruined before their eyes, they could unquestionably have established themselves firmly in Swatow and would have received support from the countryside which would have enabled them to take command of the whole situation over a wide area within a very short time. They, however, did nothing and attempted nothing. As will be seen from the letter of our Swatow correspondent, just to hand, up to almost the last day they were reporting victories and asking the Chamber of Commerce for funds with which to consolidate them. They were not anti-Reds. This was simply a label which might just as easily be applied to any group of "soldiers" operating for its own ends in the Province, and there are many such. We very sincerely trust that further credence to those who come to them with offers of assistance. Their aid will only complicate the position and leave it in the end worse than they found it. Our hope is that there will now be an end to all talk of fighting unless, of course, the people as a whole would rise and assert themselves and make themselves masters in their own household, but that is something which can scarcely be expected in this decade. A certain period of peace may give those in authority a chance to see that their salvation depends upon trade. Undistracted by war, and rumours of war, they may find some means of setting again in motion the wheels of commerce.

The U.S.S. *Helena*, arrived in port yesterday and saluted the Commander-in-Chief. H.M.S. *Tamar* replied.

The return of the number of cases of notifiable diseases which have occurred in the Colony during the 24 hours ended November 3rd gives one English case of paratyphoid fever.

At the Marine Court yesterday, before Lieut-Commander G. F. Hole, R.N., one boatmaster and one boatmistress were each fined \$2 for failing to take out boat licences.

The annual dinner of the Ex-Active Service Men's Association (1914-1918) is to be held next Wednesday (Armistice Day) at the Hongkong Volunteer Defence Corps Headquarters at 9 p.m.

The fancy dress dinner dance which will be held on November 11th, Armistice Day, at the Hongkong Hotel, promises to be a great success. Tables may now be reserved and those desirous of being present would be well advised to make early application for places.

A notice exhibited by the Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboat Company and the China Navigation Company, in relation to the Hongkong-Canton run, states that all freight charges both to and from Canton have been increased by 33 per cent, as from November 1st, while in future there will be a free passenger and cargo service from the steamer to Shamshui.

A successful fancy dress dance in aid of the Ministering Children's League (Police Branch) was held at Police Headquarters, Central Police Station, last night. Musical items were given by the Lyric Orchestra.

At the Supreme Court yesterday before the Acting Chief Justice, H. H. J. Gompertz, and the Puisne Judge, Mr. Justice Wood, N. Lee, master of the s.s. *Kia Lee*, appeared against the decision of the Harbour Master, who imposed upon him a fine of \$5,200 for carrying passengers without having a passenger's certificate.

Mr. F. C. Jenkin (instructed by Mr. R. A. Wadson) appeared for the appellant, and Sir Henry Pollock, K.C. (instructed by Mr. F. K. Holmes) for the Crown.

Mr. Jenkin outlining his case, said that the fine of \$5,200 was imposed at the Marine Court on August 19th. It had been inflicted on the ground that the ship carried passengers without having a passenger's certificate.

Mr. Jenkin then referred to the Merchants Shipping Ordinance and dealt with clauses dealing with the necessity of having passenger certificates, equipment, etc.

Continuing, he said that Lieut-Comdr. G. F. Hole, the magistrate, had found that appellant had carried passengers in the waters of the Colony, and had therefore, to have to have a certificate. He did not consider whether the ship was bound for the Colony. He had wholly disregarded the evidence of the master of the ship, as to where he was going.

This ship was on a voyage from Shanghai to Whampoa. The sole purpose of the master of the coming into the waters of the Colony was to fix up a Canton pilot. The magistrate had held that if a ship was moving or proceeding in the waters of the Colony with passengers on board, then she was a passenger ship.

It would be an inconvenient process if all vessels passing outside Hongkong had to get certificates. Dealing with a clause in the Ordinance referring to the question, Mr. Jenkin said that the true and rational meaning of the language was that the carrying of passengers was meant between terminal points, from one fixed to another. In this case the points were Shanghai and Whampoa.

Sir Henry Pollock, K.C., stating his case, said that he did not think the Harbour Master had been fairly criticized. He submitted that, considering the circumstances under which the ship was proceeding, it was sufficient to bring her under the definition of a passenger ship under the Ordinance of 1893. This ship, the *Kia Lee*, had deliberately come to rest in the waters of the Colony. She anchored just outside the Harbour limits, very late on the night of the 9th August, or very early on the morning of the 10th. The master's purpose was to pick up a pilot to navigate the ship up the Canton river. Counsel submitted that when she anchored she had clearly arrived at a place in the waters of the Colony. It was not a question of entering the harbour limits, but entering the waters of the Colony. She was stopped by the Water Police as she was moving away, and she was moving from a place in the waters of the Colony.

Concluding Counsel said that in the clearance papers at the Harbour Office, the Master had stated that he had no passengers.

Their Lordships reserved their decision.

"MADAME BUTTERFLY."

LAST NIGHT'S SUCCESSFUL OPERA AT THEATRE ROYAL.

At the Theatre Royal last night the Gonzalez Italian Opera Company scored the greatest success so far of their season here, when they produced Puccini's famous opera "Madame Butterfly."

A packed house showed its appreciation in unstinted manner, at the end of each act and at the first fall of the curtain, when Signorina Lida Botti was repeatedly called for.

The story of "Madame Butterfly" is an infinitely touching one, and the beauty of it was realistically brought out and forcefully interpreted by the principals, ably supported by the rest of the cast and chorus. The charm of Puccini's wonderful music greatly enhanced the performance of the opera and proved to what "Madame Butterfly" mainly owes its great popularity. The music coupled with the talented portrayal of the principal roles by the artists held the audience's close attention all through the evening and Signor Giovanni Gonzalez (Director), Signor (Maestro) Conzatti (Conductor) came in for warm applause for their contribution toward the success of the performance.

The title role was in the capable hands of Signorina Lida Botti, and her performance left nothing to be desired. As Lieut. "B. F. Pinkerton," Signor Luigi Patrucco played the part with conspicuous ability, while his powerful tenor voice was much appreciated. These two were effectively supported by the lesser lights and chorus.

The scenic effects reflected much credit on Signor Quadri Gulliano. To-night at 9.15 the Company will present "La Traviata."

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present "La Traviata."

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present "La Traviata."

CABLES.

LATEST CABLES.
[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE LOCARNO PACT.

HERR STRESEMANN EXPOUNDS
IMPORTANCE OF TREATIES.

WIRELESS HIS MEDIUM.

BERLIN, November 4th.

Herr Stresemann used wireless as a medium for expounding the importance of the Locarno Treaties.

He emphasised that the Security Pact meant that France had renounced the policy involved in the suggestions of Marshal Foch and M. Clemenceau, at the Versailles Conference—that the Rhine should be the Western frontier of Germany.

He alluded to the political significance of the fact of Britain's undertaking fully to protect Germany against French attack.

He declared that the German treaties with Poland and Czechoslovakia contained nothing construable as recognition of Germany's present Eastern frontier with the Poles and French or with the Czechs and French. Supplementary treaties added no rights beyond those France enjoyed through membership of the League of Nations.

Herr Stresemann mentioned the assurance given the German delegation that with her entry into the League, Germany would possess the moral right to obtain colonial mandates.

GERMAN NATIONALISTS.

A meeting of delegates of all extreme Nationalist organisations in Germany, in the presence of Prince Oskar of Prussia, decided to unite all Nationalist organisations to fight against the Locarno Treaty. This resolution was adopted after speeches by Count Reventlow and the German Nationalist, Dr. Quantz, who described it as "the voluntary recognition of the dictates of the Versailles Treaty."

Representatives of the German People's Party were invited to the meeting, but did not attend.

M. PAINLEVÉ'S CABINET.

THE CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES
PASSES VOTE OF CONFIDENCE.

FRENCH POLICY OUTLINED.

PARIS, November 3rd.

The Chamber passed a vote of confidence in the Government by 221 votes to 182.

EARLIER CABLES.

STAND OR FALL SLOGAN.

PARIS, November 3rd.

The Government has decided to stand or fall by the vote of the Chamber on the Ministerial declaration which will be presented to the Chamber this afternoon. The Socialists have decided to abstain from voting.

OUTLINE OF POLICY.

The declaration stresses the financial problem, but does not reveal the proposed taxation, merely declaring that "all forms of wealth will participate."

It says the menace in Morocco has been removed and the French occupy a strong northern frontier line whence suspicious movements can be watched and suppressed. Twenty-one battalions are returning to France.

The Government attributes the painful events in Syria to a wave of agitation sweeping from China to Morocco. It has opened an enquiry and will appoint a civil High Commissioner. The sole aim of the Government is to hasten conformity with the terms of the League mandate at a time when the people of Syria are capable of self-government.

STORY SILENT SOCIALISTS.

One hundred and eighty, including 104 Socialists, abstained from voting on the Ministerial declaration, which had a generally lukewarm reception. The Socialists were mostly silent, and the Right and Centre parties were equally cold, though they observed the reference to M. Briand's work at Locarno and Marshal Lyautey's and Pétain's achievements in Morocco.

Following the announcement of the division it was learnt that four Socialist leaders, Messieurs Moncourt, Moutet, Auriant and Renaudet, had resigned from the committee of the Socialist parliamentary group, as a protest against the party's decision not to support M. Painlevé. The latter, leaving the Chamber to-night, remarked: "The present Cabinet will remain in office."

EARLIER CABLES.

LONDON LOAN MARKET.

MR. CHURCHILL ON WISDOM OF
RETURN TO GOLD BASIS.

LONDON, November 3rd.

Mr. Winston Churchill at Sheffield announced that the Government had decided to remove the embargo on the issue of Dominion, Colonial and foreign loans in the London market.

THE GOLD STANDARD.

When making his announcement as to the opening of the London loan market, Mr. Churchill emphasised that the wisdom of restoring the gold standard had been exemplified by the fact that in the middle autumn drain, the most difficult time of the year, the Bank rate was lower than in 1913, but such a great change necessitated delicacy of judgment at every step. They had to bear in mind not only the desirability of removing what was called the embargo on overseas loans, but also the possible effects on home industries of over-lending abroad.

After announcing the immediate removal of the embargo, he said the old, full freedom of the market would be restored to the City, London must be responsible for using this freedom wisely and soberly. He declared that over-lending would bring its own corrective, and he trusted the good sense of the City to manage its affairs with discretion and pay regard not only to the capacities of the market but to the would-be borrowers' position towards Britain. Hence he hoped as far as possible, without impairing the freedom of the market, that preference would be given to those issues which bring a high proportion of orders for goods immediately to the trade of the country.

CORPSE FACTORY YARN.

BRIGADIER-GEN. CHARTERIS
ISSUES DENIAL.

LONDON, November 4th.

Brigadier-General Charteris, in an announcement, emphatically denying the statements attributed to him in regard to the German corpse factory story during his recent visit to America, said the allegations that he invented the Kadaver story, altered the captions of the photograph, or used faked material for propaganda purposes, were absurd.

He had explained the whole circumstances to the Secretary of State who was perfectly satisfied.

[A cable message from New York on October 25th, said: In connection with the stir arising from the report that General Charteris, Chief of the British Intelligence Staff during the war, told the National Arts Club, at a recent private dinner that the story that the German boiled the bodies of dead soldiers for the purpose of obtaining fat was a "corpsé factory" for the purpose of propaganda, which were purely incidental, were made with the express purpose of emphasising the principle followed by the British that propaganda, to be effective, must be based on truth. He added that he only mentioned the case of the "corpsé factory" for the purpose of emphasising that the report was not utilised for propaganda when it became known that the soldier's diary on which it was founded, was fictitious.]

MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE.

HON. WALTER GUINNESS TO
SUCCEED MAJOR WOOD.

LONDON, November 3rd.

The Member of Parliament, the Hon. Walter Guinness, P.C., has been appointed Minister of Agriculture in succession to the new Viceroy of India, Major E. F. L. Wood.

[The Hon. Walter Guinness is Conservative member for Bury St. Edmunds. He is 45 years of age, a son of Earl Iyegh, and a former member of the L.C.C. He has represented his constituency in Parliament since 1907, and served as Financial Secretary to the Treasury from 1922 to 1924. The Hon. Walter Guinness commanded a battalion in the War, and saw considerable service. He was made a Privy Councillor in 1924.]

DISASTER IN WALES.

DAM BURSTS AND WATER
OVERWHELMS VILLAGE.

LONDON, November 3rd.

Sixteen fatalities and great damage are reported owing to the water from the bursting of a dam overwhelming the Welsh village of Dolgarrog. The electric power station supplying North Wales was flooded and many towns in North Wales were plunged into darkness.

LATEST CABLES.

PERSIAN GULF DISASTER.

LATEST FIGURES IN REGARD TO
LIVES LOST.

BAGDAD, November 4th.

According to reliable information from Bahrain, not more than 450 pearl fishers were drowned in the recent cyclone in the Persian Gulf. There were 160 fatalities near Rafif, owing to falling date trees.

EARLIER CABLES.

SHELLING OF DAMASCUS.

ESTIMATE OF KILLED NOW
TOTALS OVER 1,600.

ALEXANDRIA, November 3rd.

A traveller from Damascus states that the French on October 25th bombarded three villages near Damascus as a reprisal for acts of brigandage.

It is stated that the French estimate that 1,200 people were killed through the bombardment of Damascus referred only to those found dead in the streets, and that 440 more corpses have been discovered in the ruins of the houses.

HOME MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.

COMPLETE RESULTS SHOW GAIN
OF SEATS FOR LABOUR.

LONDON, November 3rd.

The complete results of the Municipal elections in London and the provinces show the Labourites' total net gain is 135 seats, of which 89 are in London. The Labourites hold the majority in eight out of twenty-eight London boroughs. There is a tie at Greenwich. The remaining nineteen are held by Municipal Reformers.

THEIR JOB FINISHED.

QUEENSLAND FARMERS RETURN
FROM BOWEN.

BRISBANE, November 3rd.

The majority of five hundred farmers who travelled to Bowen to load idle ships are returning home after their intervention had secured the coaling of the steamer *Mahia*.

LATE M. FRUNSE.

LAID TO REST IN KREMLIN NEAR
LENIN'S REMAINS.

MOSCOW, November 3rd.

Members of the Government, the Diplomatic Corps, and deputations from several cities, followed the hearse of M. Frunse, who was buried in a wall of the red square in the Kremlin near Lenin's mausoleum. As the coffin was lowered into the grave, a salute of guns was fired in Moscow and the principal cities all over Russia.

LATEST CABLES.

[REUTER'S AMERICAN SERVICE.]

MAYOR OF NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, November 4th.

Mr. James Walker has been elected Mayor of New York.

It is estimated that Mr. Walker has a majority of 400,000 votes, which means that the entire Tammany Hall ticket has been elected to municipal offices.

U.S. WARSHIPS FOR BEIRUT.

ALEXANDRIA, November 4th.

Two American destroyers, which had been awaiting instructions here, left hurriedly this morning for Beirut.

OBITUARY.

MRS. SYDNEY DREW.

LOS ANGELES, November 4th.

The death is announced of Mrs. Sydney Drew, well-known in the film world as a director of cinémas.

EARLIER CABLES.

FRONTIER DISPUTE.

ECUADOR AND COLOMBIA SEVERE
DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS.

PANAMA, November 4th.

The newspaper *El Diario* announces the severance of diplomatic relations between Ecuador and Colombia, following the conclusion of the treaty between Colombia and Peru ceding the latter certain frontier lands to which Ecuador claimed the rights of revision.

TARIFF CONFERENCE.

POWERS AGREE TO CONCEDE
CHINA'S CLAIM.

CERTAIN CONDITIONS ENTAILLED.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

PEKING, November 4th.

The Powers represented at the Tariff Conference have agreed to concede China's claim to autonomy in regard to the Customs tariff. The concession, however, is dependent upon certain conditions being carried out by the Chinese Government.

BASIS FOR DISCUSSION.

Yesterday's meeting of the Tariff Autonomy Committee is regarded as having cleared the atmosphere in a very satisfactory manner.

It is understood that the British delegation is in general agreement with the American proposals, subject to discussion, and at present does not intend to offer a separate scheme, believing that the proposals so far advanced are not irreconcilable and together constitute an adequate basis for discussion.

AMERICAN PROPOSALS.

PEKING, November 4th.

The American delegation, at this morning's meeting of the Tariff Committee, proposed that the Powers authorise the levying of a surtax of 2½ per cent. on all goods as from February 1st, 1928, and that a schedule of luxuries be prepared on which a tax of 5 per cent. be effective not later than July 1st, 1928. Further, that provision be made for levying the full amount of these surtaxes at land frontiers, and that a new Treaty be made which shall provide that within three months after the Treaty is concluded the Chinese shall, until tariff autonomy has become effective, be at liberty to impose a new and uniformly-enforced schedule of duties, at rates from 5 per cent. to 12½ per cent. on imports, and from 5 per cent. to 7½ per cent. on exports.

The proposals lay down that the rates at land frontiers shall be the same as on maritime frontiers, that the revenues shall be accumulated by the Customs Administration, and that *likin* and related internal taxes shall be abolished. The American proposals for the purpose of abolishing *likin*, provide that funds from the Customs shall be apportioned among the provinces in lieu of *likin*. If *likin* is collected anywhere in violation of the agreements for its abolition, the taxpayer shall be entitled to a refund from the Customs Administration of the full amount paid as *likin*.

The Customs increase shall be devoted to compensation to the provinces in lieu of *likin*, payment of rebate charges, refunding of unsecured debts and administrative expenses of the Government.

Subject to the fulfilment of these provisions, the present Treaty restrictions shall cease on January 1st, 1928. An effort will be made to devise a plan whereby the Treaty shall go into force at an early date after signature.

If proposed by the majority of the contracting Powers before January 1st, 1928, the Conference Powers shall convene on May 1st, 1928, for the purpose of deciding whether *likin* has been abolished, and for negotiating any further agreements that may be needed regarding the subject matter of this Treaty.

FAR EASTERN CABLE

NEWS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

PEKING PEACE EFFORTS.

SPECIAL COMMISSIONER TO BE
SENT TO HSUCHOW.

ARMISTICE IS PLANNED.

PEKING, November 4th.

Peace efforts by the Government continue. The morning papers state that it has now been decided to appoint a special pacification commissioner.

He will be sent to Hsuechow and Pengpu, with a view to arranging an armistice. Meanwhile, it is officially announced that General Chang Tsung Chang (Feng-tien) has telegraphed reporting the occupation of Kuchin last Saturday and stating that the fall of Tsinkiangpu is imminent.

From foreign sources it is reported that the Fengtien military activities in the North are on a considerable scale. The Heilungkiang Army is stated to have been mobilised and the Kirin troops are expected to move southward to-day.

CHINA GOLF CHAMPIONSHIP.

MR. BUDD DEFEATS HOLDER IN
DECIDING MATCH.

SHANGHAI, November 4th.

In the eighteen-hole deciding match between Mr. J. B. Ferrier and Mr. M. W. Budd, for the Amateur Golf Championship of China, played off yesterday, the latter won by six strokes.

[This deciding match was necessitated going to the fact that when they met on Saturday and Sunday, the two players named tied with an aggregate score of 305 each. By winning the re-play, Mr. Budd has wrested the championship title from Mr. Ferrier, who won it last year.]

(Continued on next column.)

SHANGHAI RACES.

WARRENFIELD WINS CHAMPIONS
FOR MR. MORRIS.

At the Shanghai races, yesterday, Mr. Henry Morris' Warrenfield repeated his Spring performance by winning the Champions. The last race of the day resulted in a dead-heat between Title Deed and Dunlop.

Racing details follow:—

I.—THE SCOT-GRIFFINS SCRAMBLE (1 M.).

Mr. Mogreli's Home Leave (Mr. Bucknell) 1

Mr. Harry White's Don Sebastian (Mr. Maitland) 2

Mr. Toeg's Tweed (Mr. Sokoloff) 3

Time: 1min. 02secs.

II.—THE FLYAWAY PLATE (7 F.).

Mr. Day's Borderland (Mr. Dallas) 1

Mr. Harry White's Don Alphonso (Mr. Springfield) 2

Mr. Henry Morris's Parkfield (Mr. Heard) 3

Time: 1min. 47.3secs.

III.—THE GRASSY-STAR STAKES (1 M.).

F.M.S.'s Kuala Lumpur (Mr. O'Brien) 1

Mr. Omekrik's Astrup (Mr. Moller) 2

Mr. Robson's The Fascinating Bird (Mr. Brand) 3

Time: 2min. 10.3secs.

IV.—THE PARIS-MITCHELL CUP (1 M.).

Mr. Day's Forestland (Mr. Dallas) 1

Mr. Birdrake's Sea Eagle (Mr. Maitland) 2

Mr. Allan's Florida (Mr. Moller) 3

Time: 3min. 22.4secs.

V.—THE JOCKEY CUP (1 M.).

Mr. Dod's MacNab (Mr. Moses) 1

Mr. and Mrs. N. W. Hickling's Right and Left (Mr. Rosted) 2

Messrs. Hoyt and Springfield's Mad Hatter (Mr. Bucknell) 3

Time: 2min. 41.2secs.

VI.—THE BUBBLING WELL CUP (1 M.).

Messrs. Winsome and Hasty's The Emu (Mr. Mc Bain) 1

Mr. Toeg's Red Deer (Mr. Sokoloff) 2

Mr. and Mrs. A. V. White's White Ensign (Mr. Moller) 3

Time: 2min. 40secs.

VII.—THE JESSFIELD CUP (1 M.).

Mr. Omekrik's Astrup (Mr. Moller) 1

M. and L.G.W.'s Western Moor (Mr. Maitland) 2

Messrs. Beith and Pearce's Bill Brewer (Mr. Heard) 3

Time: 2min. 43.3secs.

WARRENFIELD WINS CHAMPIONS.

VIII.—CHAMPION SWEEPSTAKES (1 M.).

Mr. H. Morris' Warrenfield, 155lbs. (Mr. Heard) 1

Mr. Day's Bonnie Scotland, 161lbs. (Mr. Dallas) 2

Mr. Liddell's Wheatcroft, 153lbs. (Mr. Bremner) 3

Time: 2min. 35secs.

RESULT OF "A" CASH SWEEP.

Warrenfield drawn by No. 2551

Bonnie Scotland " No. 2854

Wheatcroft " No. 34920

"B" SWEEP RESULT.

Warrenfield drawn by No. 2550

Bonnie Scotland " No. 15412

Wheatcroft " No. 3199

IX.—SUB-GRIFFINS CONSOLATION CUP (1 M.).

Mr. Hardy W. Fowler's Falcate (Mr. Dallas) 1

Mr. and Mrs. William McBain's Rocket (Mr. Mc Bain) 2

Mr. Lamerton's Salamis (Mr. Moller) 3

Time: 2min. 51.2secs.

X.—THE WAYSIDE CUP (7 F.).

Messrs. Winsome and Hasty's Roman Oriole (Mr. Mc Bain) 1

Mr. Day's Greenland (Mr. Dallas) 2

Mr. B. D. F. Beith's Booran (Mr. Maitland) 3

Time: 1min. 47.3secs.

XI.—THE POORVOO CUP—(1 M.).

Middy and Co.'s Title Deed (Mr. Heinzelberg) 1

Messrs. Fash and Edmund's Dunlop (Mr. Sokoloff) 2

Mr. D. Brand's Adelphi (Mr. Brand) 3

Time: 1min. 00sec.

SOVIET PRESS PLEASED.

INFLUENCE "NEAR THE FRONTIERS
OF INDIA" NOW POSSIBLE.

RIGA, November 4th.

The Soviet Press expresses great satisfaction at the inauguration last week of a Consulate-General at Urumtsi, in Western China.

The *Pravda* attributes great importance to the prospects of increased influence in this district, which it describes as "near the frontiers of India."

The Soviet Press emphasises that the Consulate-General at Urumtsi, with the Consulates at Kashgar, Kulja, Chuguchak and elsewhere, will embrace territory much nearer Russia than Peking. Therefore it will offer a favourable field for commercial and political penetration.

SHANGHAI IN DANGER.

TSINGTAO WARSHIPS THREATEN
FORTS AT WOOSUNG.

TSINGTAO, November 3rd.

The Tsingtao warships and transports, having landed ammunition and supplies at Haichow, have returned from Haichow and are now coaling for what is stated to be an expedition to level the Woosung forts and gain a foothold in the Shanghai district. They may leave to-morrow.

PARLEYS AT PEKING.

SEATS OF TARIFF DELEGATES
ARRANGED AS AT WASHINGTON.

The Peking correspondent of the *Osaka Mainichi*, on October 26th, cabled his paper the following account of the procedure at the opening of the Tariff Conference:—

The city of Peking was gaily beflagged from early this morning. Shortly after nine o'clock, automobiles carrying delegates, advisers, and newspaper men began to arrive at the Siyuanmen gate of the Chujintang hall, where the conference is in session.

At 10 o'clock, the Chinese committee men showed the various delegations into the conference room, which is carpeted in crimson.

One of the walls is decorated with the 13 flags of the countries taking part in the conference. Seats of the plenary delegates are arranged in the shape of a "U." The order is the same as at the Washington Conference, particularly in the arrangement of seats, which is as follows:—

FRONT.

CHINA.

Shen Jui Lin, Foreign Minister.

Alfred Sze, Chinese Minister to Washington (absent).

Dr. W. W. Yen.

Dr. C. T. Wang.

Admiral Tsai Ting Kan.

Huang Fu.

LEFT.

THE UNITED STATES.

Mr. John V. A. MacMurray, Minister.

Mr. Silas Hardy Strawn, lawyer.

DENMARK.

Henrik Kaasman, Minister.

BRITAIN.

Sir James Wm. Ronald Mackay, Minister.

Lieut.-Colonel Steward.

Mr. Peel.

JAPAN.

Mr. Eki-Hiki, chief delegate.

Mr. Kamakichi Yoshizawa, Minister.

NORWAY.

IN COURSE OF COMPILATION

THE DIRECTORY
AND CHRONICLE
1926.

FOR CHINA, JAPAN, KOREA,
INDO-CHINA, SIAM, SINGAPORE,
SETTLEMENTS, MALAYA, STRAITS,
NETHERLANDS INDIA, CEYLON,
FINES, BORNEO, Etc.

SIXTY-FOURTH ANNUAL
ISSUE

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THE DIRECTORY covers the notable events, ports and cities of the Far East, from Netherlands India to Siberia, in which Europeans reside. Not only is the Directory as full and complete in each case as it can be made, but each Colony, Port or Settlement is prefaced by a DESCRIPTION, carefully revised each year, the majority of which will serve as an accurate GAZETTEER for the tourist, giving every detail in connection with the place, their History, Topography, etc.

The information in these Descriptions, consisting of a hundred interesting articles, packed with facts concisely set out, and containing statistics of the TRADE of each Country and port, would alone suffice to fill a large volume. The Book is printed from New Type specially reserved for the purpose, and uniformity in every arrangement greatly facilitates reference.

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20,000 FOREIGNERS,

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of the principal ports of the Far East have been engraved by one of the most eminent Firms in Great Britain and are annually corrected and brought up to date.

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It is published at the Office of the "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."

The Directories and Descriptions are of—

CHINA	Canton
Peking	Kowloon
Tientsin	Lapao
Shanghai	Shanghai
Wuhan	Kiangsu
Yokohama	Nanking
Manchuria	Yenchow
Trade Cities	Yenchow
Newchwang	Shanghai
Tientsin	Shanghai
Port Arthur	Shanghai
Chaochow	Shanghai
Wuhaiwei	Shanghai
Tientsin	Shanghai
Shanghai	Shanghai
Harbin	Shanghai
Swatow	Shanghai
Lungchingshan	Shanghai

JAPAN & FORMOSA	Korea
Tokyo	Yokohama
Kobe	Osaka
Shimonoseki	Kyoto
Onaka	Tsushima

EASTERN SIBERIA	Nikolsk
Vladivostok	Nikolsk

CHINA (Korea)	Mokpo
Beaul	Chinan
Chinan	Chinan
Kansai	Chinan

HONGKONG AND ITS DEPENDENCIES, MALACCA, FRANCH, LING-CHU, CHINA	Chinan
Hanoi	Chinan
Haiphong	Chinan
Tientsin	Chinan
Provinces	Chinan

PHILIPPINES	Cebu
Manila	Cebu
Esguio	Cebu
Davao	Cebu

INDONESIA	Labuan
Sarawak	Labuan
British North Borneo	Labuan

Malaya	Perak
Perak	Perak
Negeri Sembilan	Perak
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GOOD CONVERSATION.

[BY THE REV. HON. C. F. G. MASTERMAN.]

Recent discussions have deplored the decline of good conversation. That decline, if it exists, depends largely upon a false idea of what conversation is or is not.

Good talk can be made an art, a recreation, a stimulus to the mind as amusing and satisfying as a nautical bridge, and, like a nautical bridge, it is within the reach of all persons who recognise the rules of the game.

There is, however, talk which is not good conversation. For example, there is the story-teller who devastates the dining-table. I remember the only time I met President Roosevelt there was gathered into the small company to meet him some of the most interesting minds in England. He spent the whole evening telling "humorous stories" no better or worse than can be got out of the cheap English or American comic papers. Many were stale, most were boring. That was not an evening to remember with any particular pleasure.

Conversation is not monologue, although many people, especially ladies and the young, delight in listening to monologue from men of renown. The greatest master of monologue I remember was Lord Morley. He accompanied his discourse with dramatic gestures, now flinging his arms over his head, now slapping them down on his knees, now posing with uplifted finger while his audience waited breathless for the next word. He would sometimes, like jesting Pilate, ask a question, but, like jesting Pilate, rarely waited for an answer. Towards the end his statements became incorrect, and he indulged in long and extravagant attacks on his former colleagues. This is not conversation.

THOSE MEMOIRS.

Nor is conversation that rather dreamy assumed repetition of what great men have said which is so much loved in the clubs and forms the record of many dinner parties. There are men and women of distinction and intelligence who find delight in hearing that Mr. A. had told Mr. B. that Lord C. had said of his colleague Mr. D. that he had no more brains than a walnut, or some similar startling announcement. They pick these gems of comment and repeat them themselves to others.

Finally many enter into books of memoirs. I have read most of such memoirs published since the war, obtaining large circulations through such accounts of dinner-party gossip. Most of the statements of which I have had personal knowledge have been quite inaccurate. The rest have been largely misleading and untrue, because in the written word it is impossible to tell whether the speaker is serious, humorous, ironical, or merely explosive.

Good conversation is the interchange of ideas. It is, as Stevenson says, of the nature of a combat. It should never be taken too seriously, and it is an outrage that any man should be judged by assertions made therein. No man can be called a good conversationalist who is not the cause of conversation in others. An opinion is advanced concerning the excellence or otherwise of a book or a play or a principle or a person. You counter the statement with a denial and advance your justification. Then comes the counter denial. You seek for help among your neighbours. Your opponent also solicits reinforcements. Very soon you are passing from the first subject at issue into larger ideas. You are driven to defend impossible and incredible positions. You hurl quotations from Dr. Johnson or Tacitus or William Shakespeare, and are met by others from similar authorities. You take refuge in humour or irony. Before you are beaten you find you are making statements which, if put down in cold print, would stifle many respectable citizens or scare your supporters in your constituency out of their wits.

BALFOURIAN ADVICE.

Among the dull, when parts of such conversations are noted down, you appear insincere. That is because the dull think there is only one side to every question. There are, of course, four or five sides to every question which can form the subject of talk. And you have compelled your adversary, and perhaps been compelled yourself, to face aspects which you had not known previously to have existed. Many glow angry at this process. They should be banned from the society of talkers.

It was when I was a very young politician that Mr. Arthur Balfour gave me the advice: "Always talk recklessly," and no man has given more pleasure by so doing. Life is so circumscribed with the serious weighing of words that it would be monstrous to judge private conversation by a similar standard. Some, indeed, like Mr. Bernard Shaw and Mr. Chesterton, write in public under the same conditions as good talk is held in private, and are prepared to defend the most extravagant propositions before audiences of thousands. Others seem always afraid of some incriminating sentence appearing next day in the newspapers.

Conversation is as much to conceal opinion as to reveal it, and its only test should be in its power to stimulate the mind of others. I remember when Dr. Crippen was being tried Mr. Bottomley inviting him in one of the papers to open his burning heart to him. Why, asked the perplexed judge at the trial, should Dr. Crippen open his burning heart to Mr. Bottomley? Conversation should consist in the concealment of too "burning" emotions.

When the Liberal Government was passing Mr. Lloyd George's famous Budget of 1909, I remember a dinner party graced by the presence, among others, of two dukes and another peer. Conversation opened solemnly by the statement by one of the dukes: "This Government are swine." After a pause the second duke remarked: "Yes—swine." After a longer pause the remaining peer remarked: "Yes—damned swine." They then relapsed into silence. They had opened their burning hearts to the company. But as among that company was the wife of one of the Liberal Ministers, the subject did not permit of further enlargement, and the talk was perhaps more distinguished for its sincerity than for its vivacity.

MR. LLOYD GEORGE.

Of present-day conversationalists I have known I should put Mr. Lloyd George first at breakfast; the late Mr. Massingham at luncheon; and Mr. Balfour at dinner; and Mr. Augustine Birrell, of course, first and last and all the time. The first, country bred, and rising at an incredibly early hour, is never more joyful than when advancing amazing propositions among the guests who, but half awake, have dimly crawled to his banquet. I remember once, also in the days of the famous land taxes, his being led into greater and greater extravagances by the rather dullish objections of a distinguished Liberal supporter and landowner, until, standing up and waving his hat above the tea urn, he was asserting: "We shall never be satisfied until the gutters of the streets of London run with the blood of the landlords." The unfortunate protagonist pushed his chair back sadly from his unconsumed eggs and bacon, and as sorrowfully remarked: "No, George, I agree with much of your policy; but that is going far, much too far."

Once or twice, of course, Mr. Lloyd George was badly "let down," as when a French Socialist was brought by another guest to a breakfast and the conversation was solemnly printed afterwards in the public Press. This is the sin for which there is no forgiveness, for a victim has no redress except to say: "He was misunderstood, and, if generally adopted, would under any jolly conversation for ever impossible." Massingham, of course, was superb, especially in the *Winton* luncheon which have been so frequently described. He would start the ball rolling on any subject. He had swallowed all the formulae of reckless out of even sober economists or critics. Little but the bones remained in the dissection of the character of any living statesman. And it was only occasionally we would find perhaps a foreign guest who had been invited, with eyes half-starting out of his head as he listened to talk that convinced him that all Englishmen must be quite mad.

MR. BALFOUR.

Mr. Balfour's reputation for charm depended largely on his dialectic and determination to stimulate his fellow guests. He would advance some wild proposition, as that the Chinese were the Lost Ten Tribes of Israel, or that Napoleon really consisted of a committee and not of a single person, and pretty soon you would be believing that there was more in these affirmations than you ever realised. "And what would Mr. A. think of this," he would say, dragging in some wretched child, youthful listener, who found himself compelled to be more clever than he ever thought he was, and was pleased by the process. And it was that dialectic, exercised under some restraint, which gave Mr. Balfour his formidable powers in debate in Parliament and led him to advocate bi-metalism or Zionism, not so much, perhaps, because they were good as because they would be "interesting experiments."

And Mr. Birrell is a born reckless, brilliant talker, with flashes of spontaneous and sardonic humour never absent. So that the younger Ministers used to abandon engagements when he was dining at the Ministers' table in the House of Commons for the pleasure of his company. When he became Chief Secretary for Ireland he was compelled officially to consort with a class which possessed wit and fun, but no sense of humour at all. And as everything that he said at every private dinner was repeated at every dinner-party in Dublin, the fury against him rose to boiling pitch. All these reminiscences are of pre-war days. The tragedy of the past and the present lies heavy on good conversation, and the tendency is to turn to the easier work of reminiscence or the abandonment of talk for play.

Nevertheless, conversation need never be rapid, stupid, or dispiriting, if men and women of any class accept it as a relaxation and amusement, and remember that their neighbour's desire to talk as much as they do themselves.

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Of continuous
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HEALTH WEEK IN GREAT
BRITAIN.

NO LONGER A C3 NATION.

SIR KINGSLEY WOOD'S REVIEW.

The first week in October was devoted by many municipalities to lectures and demonstrations with a view to concentrating public attention on health matters.

Sir Kingsley Wood, M.P., Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Health, in opening the Health Exhibition at East Ham said the holding of a "Health Week" each year had the warm support of Mr. Neville Chamberlain, the Minister of Health, as it had of all who believed in a healthy and stable nation.

It could now be truly said that we were no longer a C3 nation, but we were not yet A1. In 1875 the average death rate for England and Wales per 1,000 living was 22. In 25 years it sank to 17.7, and last year it was down to 12.2.

As regards infant mortality there was a still more remarkable record. In 1875 the average death rate of infants under one year in England and Wales was 153 per 1,000 births. In 1902 it was 138, and in 1924 it was 75.

In expectation of life there was the same story to tell. At the five recorded age periods there had been a marked increase since 1875. At the age of 20 there had been an increase of 39 to 46 for males, and from 49 to 56 for females;

at 35 an increase of 29 to 34 for males, and from 31 to 38 for females. An average child born to-day would live five years longer than his grand-father. There was also a better physical condition in children from one to five years of age. In 1924 there was a saving of 26,000 infant lives compared with the infant mortality of 1901-10.

There was, unfortunately, another side to the national health balance-sheet. No fewer than 21 million weeks' work were lost in 1924 through sickness, much of it preventable, among the insured population alone. Two serious features of last year's health returns were the great increase in the number of cases of small-pox and of the epidemic disorders of the central nervous system. Pneumonia had been more prevalent than at any time during the last five years.

The Minister of Health had recently issued, on the advice of an expert and impartial committee, fresh regulations, long overdue, which were effectively designed to secure a purer food supply. No one wanted to hamper trade, or to increase prices. The answer to certain criticisms in this connection was that to-day many of the staple foods of the country were being sold with or without preservatives under exactly similar conditions, and at the same prices. If one firm could do without these preservatives, so could another. These regulations would help to secure a purer supply, but to a large extent the matter of clean food rested with the nation itself. We should decline to deal with traders who handled food in a dirty manner.

HOTEL
PLAZA
SHANGHAI.

Absolutely Fireproof

A Residence Hotel of the better class, catering to a discriminating public. Perfect service and every convenience known to the highest-class Hotels.

Every room is a cool outside room, with private bath and modern plumbing.

TARIFF:
AMERICAN PLAN
Single Mex. \$ 7.00 to \$10.00
Double \$12.00 to \$18.00
Monthly Rates from \$100.00 up

Excellent Grill and Ball Room in connection with the Hotel.

Personally managed by JACQUES KLASS.

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RAILS, PORTS, meet all Steamers and Trains.

Please address enquiries to the Chief Manager,
B. M. DYER B.Sc. M.I.N.A. Kowloon Dock, Hongkong.

**Prevents that
Sinking feeling**

SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVALS.

November 3rd.

Haidia, British str., 1,144 tons, Capt. S. J. Lynch, from Saigon, with a general cargo, lying at buoy No. C48.—W. & A. S.

Kyongsoo, British str., 1,925 tons, Capt. F. W. Patten, from Hongkong, with a cargo of coal, lying at buoy No. C48.—W. & A. S.

Namuch, Portuguese str., 441 tons, Capt. Serpa Pimentel, from Tourane, with a general cargo, lying at buoy No. C17.—Tai Seng Co.

Nitta Maru, Japanese str., 1,256 tons, Capt. N. Sasaki, from Dairen and Shanghai, with a general cargo, lying at buoy No. C48.—O.S.K.

Tijmanook, Dutch str., 3,510 tons, Capt. J. E. H. Hillegaart, from Yokohama and Keelung, with general cargo and tea, lying at buoy No. A24.—J.C.J.L.

West Iron, American str., 3,571 tons, Capt. R. Hardy, from Seattle and Amoy, with lumber and general cargo, lying at buoy No. A27.—Admiral Oriental Line.

November 4th.

Celebes, Dutch str., 3,806 tons, Capt. J. W. Kempff, from Batavia and 5,000 tons of sugar, lying at buoy No. A2.—J.C.J.L.

Hydrangea, British str., 561 tons, Capt. E. Bentley, from Swatow, with a general cargo, lying at Chiu On Wharf.—Chiu On S.S. Co.

President Jefferson, American str., 5,443 tons, Capt. F. B. Nichols, from Manila, with hemp, tobacco, and general cargo, lying at Kowloon Wharf.—Admiral Oriental Line.

Sado Maru, Japanese str., 3,639 tons, Capt. T. Sonoyama, from Bombay and Singapore, with a general cargo, lying at buoy No. A26.—N.Y.K.

Souchou, British str., 1,584 tons, Capt. E. Monkman, from Shanghai, with a general cargo, lying at buoy No. B12.—B. & S.

Tijmanook, Dutch str., 3,510 tons, Capt. A. Ollenhuis, from Sourabaya and Balikpapan, with general cargo and sugar, lying at buoy No. A4.—J.C.J.L.

Van Udon, Dutch str., 2,680 tons, Capt. G. Hagensicker, from Singapore, with a general cargo, lying at buoy No. A6.—J.C.J.L.

CLEARANCES.

November 4th.

Honam, for Kwang Chow Wan, Kanton, for Shanghai.

Koku Maru, for Amoy.

Koku Maru, for Hongkong.

President Jefferson, for Shanghai.

Sado Maru, for Kobe.

Sumatra Maru, for Singapore.

Souchou, for Swatow.

West Iron, for Manila.

Tanaka, for Swatow.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVALS.

Per s.s. *Hydrangea*, on November 4th: Mrs. F. H. Sutter, Mrs. S. S. Sutter, Mr. W. B. Lippard.

Per s.s. *President Jefferson*, on November 4th: Mr. Hongkong: Fr. Dominguez Alvarez, Fr. Teodoro Conde, Fr. Eugenio Gonzalez, Mr. Lucio Miguel, Mr. Matias M. Perez, Mr. J. A. Goodwin, Mr. Pierre Joffe, Mr. Samuel Lillier, Miss H. Montinon, Mr. B. E. Server, Mr. J. C. Sibley, Mr. T. W. Chen, Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Urquhart, Mr. Wai Tung Chang, Mr. K. Yoshida, Mr. Yau Hoi Nam.

Among the passengers who left by the s.s. *St. Albans*, for Australia, on November 4th were: Miss Reid, Miss D. A. Rudge, Miss A. N. Yansen, Mrs. J. Rosen, Mr. and Mrs. F. Matson, Miss E. A. Bates, Mr. and Mrs. C. L. Kimpton and three children, Miss A. Symes, Mr. D. Mair, Mr. E. G. Woodger, Miss M. Whimster, Mr. P. Bandet, Mr. and Mrs. G. C. Edward, Mr. Campbell Bailey, Mr. H. D. Hall, Mr. G. E. Peet, Miss A. L. Peet, Miss M. Peet, Miss E. Peet, Mr. and Mrs. W. King, Mr. A. H. V. Lumsdaine, Mr. W. H. Beatty, Mr. and Mrs. T. W. Shearstone, Miss E. M. Shearstone and Miss M. R. Shearstone.

SHIPPING MOVEMENTS.

The R.M.S. *Empress of Russia* left Woonong on November 3rd at 10 a.m., and is due at Hongkong this (Thursday) morning at 11 o'clock. The vessel will leave again for Manila at 5 p.m.

The R.M.S. *Empress of Canada* left Kobe on November 4th and is due at Yokohama on November 6th at 6 a.m.

The R.M.S. *Empress of Asia* which left Hongkong on October 15th, arrived at Vancouver on November 2nd (between 4 and 6 p.m.).

The R.M.S. *Empress of Russia* is due here at 11 a.m. to-day and will berth at Pier 5, Kowloon Wharf. She will leave for Manila at 5 o'clock this evening, and is due back from Manila at 7 a.m. on November 9th.

VESSELS EXPECTED.

Benavente (Ben Line), due to-day.
Empress of Australia (C.P.R.), due November 10th.
Empress of Russia (C.P.R.), due to-day.
Starship (N.D.L.), due November 7th.

SHIPPING NOTES.

Yesterday's shipping statement showed that the total number of vessels in the harbour at 9 a.m. yesterday, was 72, of which 39 were British.

For the twenty-four hours ended at 9 a.m. yesterday there were ten arrivals, of which two were British, one American, one Portuguese, three Dutch and three Japanese. The departures for the same period numbered 14, including the s.s. *Hongkong* for Swatow, while clearance papers were entered yesterday in respect of nine vessels.

The arrivals were the s.s. *Kwangsoo* (British) from Hongkong with 2,330 tons of coal; the s.s. *Haidia* (British) from Saigon with 1,900 tons of general cargo and mail; the s.s. *West Iron* (American) from Seattle and Amoy with 1,000 tons of lumber; the s.s. *Namuch* (Portuguese) from Tourane with 200 tons of general cargo; the s.s. *Tijmanook* (Dutch) from Yokohama and Keelung with 13 tons of general cargo; the s.s. *Celebes* (Dutch) from Batavia and Easeroen with 8,000 tons of sugar and mail; the s.s. *Tijmanook* (Dutch) from Sourabaya and Balikpapan with 6,931 tons of sugar and general cargo and mail; the s.s. *Sumatra Maru* (Japanese) from Yokohama and Moji with 953 tons of general cargo and mail; the s.s. *Sado Maru* (Japanese) from Bombay and Singapore with 336 tons of general cargo and mail and the s.s. *Nitta Maru* (Japanese) from Dairen and Shanghai with 531 tons of vermicelli and general cargo.

Later yesterday morning, the s.s. *Hydrangea* returned from Swatow with 180 tons of general cargo, and the s.s. *President Jefferson* (American) berthed at the Kowloon Wharf, having returned from Manila with mail and general cargo.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

The following notice to mariners has been issued by the Customs Authorities at Amoy:—
Notice is hereby given that on the 26th inst. a large trading junk laden with rice struck a rock off Dodd Island and sank in 33 feet. At low water the top of the mast is visible. Its approximate bearings are Latitude 24° N., Longitude 115° 29' N. Masters of vessels should navigate this channel with caution.

HONGKONG METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

Hongkong Observatory, November 4th.

	Previous On Date	On Date	On Date
	at 2 p.m.	at 6 a.m.	at 2 p.m.
Barometer	29.97	30.06	30.07
Thermometer	76	70	76
Humidity	67	83	58
Wind Direction	East	Calm	ESE
Force	3	0	3
Weather	B	B	B
Rain	0.00	0.00	0.00

Highest open-air temperature on 3rd ... 77
Lowest open-air temperature on 4th ... 70

HONGKONG TIDE TABLE.

From Nov. 5th to 11th, 1925.

HIGH WATER.				LOW WATER.			
Day of Week	Day of Month	H'g'g' Standard Time	Height	Day of Week	Day of Month	H'g'g' Standard Time	Height
Tues.	5	11 45	4 7	Mon.	9	1 9	6 2
Wed.	6	11 18	7 3	Tues.	10	7 28	5 3
Thurs.	7	11 44	6 9	Wed.	11	7 15	5 4
Fri.	8	Noon	High	Thurs.	12	4 38	5 7
Satur.	9	Noon	High	Fri.	13	7 13	5 7
Sund.	10	Noon	High	Satur.	14	Noon	High
Mon.	11	Noon	High	Sund.	15	Noon	High

PALACE HOTEL.	
Mr. & Mrs. H. A. Adams	Mr. J. C. Ralton
Mr. J. S. Cox	Mr. T. S. S. S.
Mr. W. S. Cuff	Mr. & Mrs. E. S. Springer
Mr. C. Farnshaw	Mr. W. A. Stopani
Mr. A. P. Johnson	Mr. C. E. Warren
Mr. H. Johnson	Mr. A. Watson
Mr. B. J. de H. Moore	Mr. & Mrs. R. A. Wortley
Mr. & Mrs. J. E. Osberry	Mr. A. B. Wise
Mr. P. F. Palmer	Mr. & Mrs. Jose Yaptiangco

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Please send me the

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from ... 1925, to ...

addressed as follows:

CANADIAN PACIFIC

THE

EMPRESS OF RUSSIA

WILL SAIL FOR

MANILA

5 p.m., THURSDAY, November 5th

ARRIVING MANILA

8 a.m., SATURDAY, November 7th.

RETURNING

LEAVE MANILA

4 p.m., SATURDAY, November 7th

ARRIVE HONGKONG

8 a.m., Monday, November 9th.

Passenger Department: Tel. C. 752. Cables: GACANFAC.

Freight and Express: Tel. C. 42. Cables: NAUTILUS.



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KAGA MARU ... Thursday, 19th Nov. at 11 a.m.

IYO MARU ... Wednesday, 18th Dec.

MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP via Singapore & Port.

HAKOZAKI MARU ... Saturday, 7th Nov. at 11 a.m.

HAKUSAN MARU ... Saturday, 21st Nov. at 11 a.m.

KITANO MARU ... Saturday, 5th Dec.

HAMBURG via LONDON & ROTTERDAM.

TAMBA MARU ... Tuesday, 8th Dec.

LIVERPOOL via ADEN & MARSEILLES.

DELAGOA MARU ... Monday, 7th Dec.

SYDNEY & MELBOURNE via Manila & Port.

MISHIMA MARU ... Wednesday, 18th Nov. at 11 a.m.

TANGO MARU ... Wednesday, 23rd Dec.

NEW YORK and/or BOSTON via PANAMA.

TAKAOKA MARU ... Thursday, 19th Nov.

BUENOS AIRES via Singapore, Durban & Cape Town, Delagoa Bay & Algoa Bay.

KAWACHI MARU ... End of Dec.

CALCUTTA via Singapore, Penang & Rangoon.

CEYLON MARU ... Wednesday, 18th Nov.

BOMBAY via Singapore, Penang & Colombo.

TOKUSHIMA MARU ... Tuesday, 13th Nov.

NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

TANGO MARU ... Thursday, 19th Nov.

SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

MORIOKA MARU (Moji Direct) ... Sunday, 7th Nov.

BENGAL MARU ... Saturday, 14th Nov.

KAMO MARU ... Tuesday, 17th Nov.

KATORI MARU ... Tuesday, 1st Dec.

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s.s. "OOSTERK"	...	3rd Nov.	1925
s.s. "OUDERKERK"	...	30th Nov.	"
s.s. "WESTERK"	...	28th Dec.	"

ARRIVALS FROM EUROPE:

s.s. "WESTERK"	...	17th Nov.	1925
s.s. "OUDERKERK"	...	18th Dec.	"

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SHANGHAI via SWATOW	"WAISHING"	Friday	6th Nov. at 7 a.m.
HAIPHONG via HIOHOW	"MINGANG"	Sunday	8th Nov. at 10 a.m.
STRAITS & CALCUTTA	"CHIESANG"	Thursday	12th Nov. at 8 a.m.
STRAITS & CALCUTTA	"FOOKSANG"	Friday	13th Nov. at 3 p.m.
SANDAKAN	"HINSANG"	Saturday	14th Nov. at Noon
KOBE via AMOY & MOJI	"LAISANG"	Monday	16th Nov. at 7 a.m.
STRAITS & CALCUTTA	"SUISANG"	Monday	22nd Nov. at 3 p.m.
STRAITS & CALCUTTA	"KUTSANG"	Wednesday	2nd Dec. at 3 p.m.

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"GLENFARNA"	...	"GLENFARNA"	...
"GLENFARNA"	...	"GLENFARNA"	...

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"PRESIDENT GRANT"	...	Nov. 12th, 5.00 p.m.
"PRESIDENT MADISON"	...	Nov. 23rd, 5.00 p.m.

TO EUROPE—\$120—\$112—\$110

FOR MANILA

"PRESIDENT GRANT"	...	Nov. 9th, 5.00 p.m.
"PRESIDENT MADISON"	...	Nov. 21st, 5.00 p.m.
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[2]

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